

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

MINIMUM WAGE COMPROMISE

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I submit for my colleagues the following editorial, from the September 7, 2000, edition of the Norfolk Daily News. This editorial highlights the letter sent by House Speaker DENNIS HASTERT to the President both on the minimum wage and on small business tax cuts. In particular, this editorial recognizes the Speaker's efforts towards compromise on this.

[From the Norfolk Daily News, Sept. 7, 2000]

A COMPROMISE—HOUSE SPEAKER HASTERT OFFERS METHOD TO REACH DEAL ON MINIMUM WAGES

House Speaker Dennis Hastert says he believes it possible for congressional Republicans and the Clinton administration to reach agreement on the minimum wage issue.

The White House and Democrats on Capitol Hill had sought a minimum wage increase of more than the dollar over a two-year period that many Republicans believed acceptable. Mr. Hastert's colleagues wanted that spread over a three-year period. They have relented.

The compromise outlined by Mr. Hastert includes a tax package that would benefit the small businesses most affected by changes in the minimum wage scale. Therefore, its risks of broader adverse economic effects are reduced.

Given the fact that current employment conditions mean the minimum wage is less frequently the starting wage today, the impact may be limited. There is still the risk, though, that the figure is high enough that employers can be discouraged from hiring the unskilled and marginal workers most in need of job opportunities.

Raising mandatory minimums is a dangerous political exercise. Politicians cannot create jobs on a lasting basis, but they can easily destroy them and harm the economy by trying to fix wages in the private sector. So it is important that their perennial tendency to raise them be moderated. Mr. Hastert's effort is in that spirit, and it is a test of President Clinton's willingness to reach a reasonable compromise.

TOWN OF MEDFIELD ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I wish to acknowledge the Three Hundred and Fiftieth Anniversary of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts and in so doing reference the fine historical research of Richard DeSorgher in compiling a perspective of the Town's history.

Mr. Speaker, in the month of June, in the year 1650, a small group of pioneers ventured

outward from the already established Town of Dedham, Massachusetts, into the wilderness seeking to build a new life for their families.

In 1651, those pioneers incorporated the Town of Medfield as the forty-third town in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and quickly adopted the town meeting form of government that exists to this day in Medfield and in countless towns throughout the Commonwealth and the Nation.

As an inducement to participate in town meetings, it was voted that any citizen of Medfield that arrived at the town meeting after nine o'clock would be fined twelve pence. Selectmen were compensated for their public service with a free dinner, while the custodian/drummer was paid twenty shillings for his labor.

Mr. Speaker, the Town of Medfield has, since its founding and throughout its history, demonstrated the civic mindedness, sense of honor and duty, and compassion that have made this country the beacon of hope and freedom it has become to people from all over the world. The brave, and self-reliant men and women who founded America's first towns bore the hardships that were the cornerstone of the American character, and the citizens of Medfield have demonstrated that character since the year Medfield was first established.

In that spirit, when the City of Boston was blockaded by the King's Navy under the Intolerable Acts, the citizens of Medfield did not hesitate in collecting and delivering one-hundred and thirty-two pounds of pork, four hundred and two pounds of cheese, and twenty-two cartloads of wood to aid their fellow colonists in time of need.

Mr. Speaker, one hundred and fifty-four citizens of Medfield saw combat in the Revolutionary War, which at that time, reflected one out of five people of Medfield's entire population.

Throughout American history and the history of the Commonwealth, Medfield has played a prominent and honorable role. Akin to the public mindedness of their ancestors, Medfield's citizens continue to demonstrate a commitment to working together in order to enhance the public good.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to report that the same strength, character, and perseverance that has sustained Medfield over the last three hundred and fifty years, continues unfettered to this day as is evidenced by the outstanding achievements of the town officials, and the citizens investing in their future by maintaining perhaps the finest school system in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct honor to pay tribute and to bring congratulations and thanks to the men, women, and children of Medfield, from the United States Congress.

BILINGUAL EDUCATION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I submit for my colleagues this editorial from the August 23, 2000, Omaha World-Herald regarding the effectiveness of bilingual education.

[From the Omaha World-Herald, Aug. 23, 2000]

BILINGUAL ED TAKES A HIT

Ken Noonan, a California public school principal, has an interesting story to tell. It begins: I was wrong.

Noonan, whose story was related in The New York Times on Sunday, spent many years as a leading proponent of bilingual education. That's a way of educating students who enter school not knowing the English language. The theory is that these students can learn best by taking their math, science, history and other subjects in their native tongue. Over time, they make a gradual transition into English, partly as a result of studying it on the side as a second language.

Or so the theory goes.

So enamored of bilingual education was Noonan that, 30 years ago, he founded the California Association of Bilingual Educators. In the 1990s, when opponents of bilingual education proposed a ballot initiative to discontinue its use, he was one of the leaders in the fight to preserve the status quo.

"I thought it would hurt kids," he said of the ballot initiative.

But the initiative passed. In effect, students who don't speak English are required to plunge in and do their best. In the two years since the initiative took effect, test scores in the target group have risen sharply. Kids are learning English. And Noonan, who predicted that children would be hurt, now says: "The exact reverse occurred, totally unexpected." He said children are learning formal and written English "far more quickly than I ever thought they would."

Research, he said, says it takes seven years for students to learn English. In practice, they showed considerable progress in 9 to 12 months.

The Times, in its story about the higher test scores, noted that some educators are still reserving judgment. For one thing, it's uncertain how many schools made a complete break from bilingualism. Other improvements, including a reduction in class sizes, may account for some of the progress. And the overall scores, even though they rose, are still embarrassingly low.

From the experience of Noonan and others in California, however, it's possible to draw a few conclusions about the way society educates its children:

Too often the educational establishment trusts in theories, such as the theory Noonan thought justified giving students seven years to learn English, when common sense cries out for more documentation. No one knows how much damage has been done by the various new maths and watered-down histories that have come along over the years in the

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

name of making education more "progressive."

One of the worst ways to harm children is to expect too little of them. That bores them and teaches that school is of little consequence. These feelings are compounded by artificial esteem-boosting, such as the praise of accomplishments that aren't really accomplishments. This makes them feel sheepish. Challenging them with real work makes them feel the pride that can come only from growing, stretching, maturing and mastering a difficult task.

Immigrants, for the most part, want to learn English. Critics who accuse them of the contrary are generally basing their opinions on assumed or incomplete information.

Bilingual education, *The Times* said, took root because of strong support in Congress. Extra money was provided for bilingual programs, following the idea that government knows best.

Of course, government doesn't always know best. Just ask the founder of the California Association of Bilingual Educators. He has a story that's worth listening to in any other place where bilingual education is producing less-than-satisfactory results.

THE ARC OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to express my appreciation and support for the Arc of Montgomery County. For the past 40 years, this organization has sponsored the Fashion Show Benefit each spring as its major annual fund-raiser event. The proceeds of this wonderful benefit go toward improving the lives of people with mental disabilities and their families. Over the years more than 20,000 people have attended this event, which has netted about \$1.2 million. Throughout its history, the Arc of Montgomery County Fashion Show has been planned and organized by hundreds of dedicated volunteers, who choose a theme, produce publications, coordinate an auction, assemble elaborate decorations and market the event. The Arc of Montgomery County is proud to be associated with all the volunteers who have contributed to the event, and with the program participants who have benefitted.

Mr. Speaker, I too have been proud to be associated with the Arc of Montgomery County and their volunteers. I commend them for their outstanding achievements.

THE EISENHOWER DISTINGUISHED CITIZENS AWARD

HON. TOM BLILEY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. BLILEY. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with its policy, "the Army takes care of its own," the members of the U.S. Army and their families and friends financed and constructed the Army Distaff Hall at 6200 Oregon Avenue, Washington, D.C. The facility, designed to provide a haven for the widows of deceased military personnel, was completed in 1962. Ten years

ago, the name of the facility was changed to Knollwood and a new resident policy was instituted to include retired military personnel and their spouses.

A driving force behind this successful operation was General Dwight D. and Mrs. Eisenhower. The Army Distaff Foundation, Inc. annually recognizes an individual whose contributions to the military are outstanding. The current recipient of the Eisenhower Distinguished Citizens Award is historian and author, Stephen E. Ambrose, Ph.D., and his citation is as follows:

Stephen Ambrose has devoted his whole professional life to the writing of deeply insightful accounts of critical moments in American history. From the explorations of Lewis and Clark in the early 1800's, to his works on the Civil War, the Indian Wars, and World War II, Dr. Ambrose has brought into focus the profound hardships and perils of many outstanding historical events. In doing so, he has revealed the strength, the determination, and the courage of the men and women who risked their lives to achieve the needs and the goals of our country.

Dr. Ambrose chronicled the achievements of men and women of all ranks in World War II—citizens who braved adversity to overcome the barbaric threat to the free world. In an initiative of enduring importance going beyond his historical writings, he brought into being the National D-Day Museum in New Orleans, an institution that celebrates and commemorates the American spirit, teamwork, optimism, courage, and sacrifice of the men and women who won World War II.

As a result of Dr. Ambrose's careful documentation and analysis of the major campaigns of World War II, he has been a force in the field of international education. His works have been published in numerous languages and he has lectured at nearly all the leading universities in Europe. Central to all his presentations, he has been a storyteller who vividly explains, illustrates, informs, and entertains.

Throughout his lifetime of work, Dr. Ambrose has distinguished himself in his field by showing the need for military preparedness, and by describing the achievements of American leaders, and the citizen soldiers whom they led, thereby illustrating the historical heritage of America and Americans. The nation stands in debt to this accomplished storyteller who has added so much to our knowledge of what has gone before.

TRIBUTE TO CHRISTIAN BROTHERS ACADEMY ON THE OCCASION OF ITS CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

HON. JAMES T. WALSH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, Christian Brothers Academy first opened its doors to 17 male students on September 4, 1900 in a house on the corner of North State and East Willow Streets in the city of Syracuse, New York. Since that time, Christian Brothers Academy, referred to locally as CBA, has grown to become a dominant force in scholastic education in Central New York as a private, Catholic, co-

educational college preparatory school in the LaSallian tradition.

After opening in 1900, CBA's first structure was replaced by a three-story school building in 1904, which remained the "Brothers' Boys" home until it moved to a modern campus in DeWitt, New York in 1961. Today, that modern campus on the corner of Kimber and Randall Roads continues to be transformed. In conjunction with the school's centennial celebration, the Board of Trustees has undertaken a \$7 million capital campaign to upgrade and expand the CBA campus—including the construction of a Fine Arts wing, renovation and expansion of science facilities, the addition of new classrooms and multi-media labs, and the construction of new athletic practice facilities. In addition, the campaign will provide an increased number of endowed scholarships to make CBA's strong educational program available to more needy young men and women in the Syracuse area.

Throughout its existence, Christian Brothers Academy has responded to the changing times. Junior high grades were added in 1977 in an effort to counter declining numbers with the addition of two Diocesan regional high schools, the dress code was relaxed, academic course options were implemented and females were admitted in 1987 with the closure of the all-girl Franciscan Academy in Syracuse.

While receptive to improvements, CBA has held many traditions constant. Its annual Musicale continues, and CBA remains a local powerhouse in scholastic athletics, winning a variety of sectional, state and Eastern States Catholic Schools titles in men's football, baseball, basketball and soccer, and in women's varsity swimming.

CBA graduates are successful professionals and parents residing throughout our nation, and dozens of Central New York's past and present elected leaders boast of Brothers' diplomas. As a member of the CBA Class of 1966 myself, it gives me great pleasure to recognize Christian Brothers Academy on 100 years of service to our community as we continue with "pride in our past and faith in our future." Congratulations.

HONORING MR. ARMAND AUDINI

HON. HEATHER WILSON

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mrs. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to share with you the story of Mr. Armand Audini better known as "Dini" to his co-workers. Mr. Audini has worked at the New Mexico VA Medical Center in Albuquerque New Mexico for 30 years now. Because of his dedication and loyalty, Green Thumb Inc. presented this octogenarian with the most Outstanding Older Worker award.

Mr. Audini is truly a shining example of America's mature worker who is changing the stereotypes about aging and he serves as a positive role model for our younger generation. Mr. Audini has seen his work process enter the world of "high tech" and he has met the challenge of a computerized environment admirably.

Mr. Speaker, please join me in honoring Mr. Audini's enthusiasm and commitment to today's work force. He truly exemplifies that Ability is Ageless.

IN RECOGNITION OF REFLEXITE CORPORATION'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY AND 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THEIR EMPLOYEE STOCK OWNERSHIP PLAN (ESOP)

HON. NANCY L. JOHNSON

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut. Mr. Speaker, I enthusiastically support Reflexite Corporation's celebration of their 30th year as a company and 15th year of the establishment of their Employee Stock Ownership Plan (ESOP). On September 16, 2000, Reflexite will celebrate many accomplishments; being a world leader in the creation of microprism retroreflective technology that is unparalleled by any other company, their fundamental commitments and excellence in technology, quality and customer service, and allowing all employees to contribute to the growth of the company through ownership. In 1985, Reflexite Corporation established its ESOP and was recently recognized as the New England ESOP Company of the Year, 2000.

Since its founding, Reflexite Corporation has achieved technological breakthroughs that continue to open new markets throughout the world. Reflexite's worldwide network of member companies also strive for excellence, service, and commitment to technological advances in the industry. Reflexite Corporation is a civic minded company, reaching out to numerous groups and individuals, improving many lives. Their success has been achieved through the hard work, creativity and determination on the part of the employee-owners. It is with great pride that I rise to recognize their tremendous accomplishments and contributions to the State of Connecticut.

THANKING GEORGE NEWMAN FOR HIS SUPPORT OF THE WWII MEMORIAL

HON. MARGE ROUKEMA

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mrs. ROUKEMA. Mr. Speaker, I thank one of my constituents, George Newman of Oradell, New Jersey, for his magnanimous generosity in supporting the World War II Memorial being planned for construction in Washington, D.C. Mr. Newman is scheduled to present a check for \$250,000 to organizers of the Memorial this Friday. This important memorial will offer our nation's thanks to the thousands of men and women who gave their lives defending freedom and opposing tyranny in the greatest battle of right and wrong we have seen in the past century. Mr. Newman, through the George W. and Amy Newman Foundation, will also contribute \$100,000 to the United States Navy Memorial in Washington and \$50,000 to the Submarine Memorial Association/U.S.S. Ling in Hackensack, New Jersey. In making these contributions, Mr. Newman will honor the veterans of what newsmen Tom Brokaw called "The Greatest Generation," and demonstrate that he, himself, is an excellent example of what made the WWII generation great.

Mr. Newman is an excellent example of the "self-made man." Born in the Hell's Kitchen area of Times Square in New York, he earned money in his youth by running errands for the actors and actresses of the Theater District. He and his friends soon became a small bit of show business themselves, singing in a trio at the 42nd Street Shuttle subway station. One memorable Thanksgiving Day, he and his friends brought in \$45 between them, prompting his father to encourage him to continue his subway singing career. He continued bringing in \$15 a week throughout his youth, a large sum in those days.

Show business was not to be Mr. Newman's career, however. A job as a sign painter's helper enlightened him to the profit potential of outdoor billboards. He eventually founded Allied Outdoor Advertising Inc., which today is the leading privately owned outdoor advertising business in metropolitan New York. The company's billboards are used by many of the nation's leading major corporations to promote their products in prime advertising locations around the nation's largest city. As Mr. Newman's advertising business grew, he expanded it to take advantage of his subway experience by creating the New York Subways Co. That firm successfully bid for the right to advertise in the city's subway system and elevated train system, placing more than 26,000 advertising signs in stations across the city.

Mr. Newman's business acumen extends to real estate and transportation as well. Seeing the need for a major railroad terminal in the Meadowlands, Mr. Newman 26 years ago founded the Allied Junction Corp. and purchased the property where the new station is now being built. Similar in scale to Grand Central Station in New York, the project includes four 40-story office towers, a hotel and conference center that will create thousands of jobs and countless benefits for the people of New Jersey while at the same time addressing the region's demanding transportation needs. The project is funded in part by a \$450 million federal contract secured by former Congressman Robert A. Roe, who headed the House Public Works and Transportation Committee.

The Meadowlands Chamber of Commerce has named Mr. Newman the "Man of the Year" and the Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission has named him "Businessman of the Year," both in recognition of his contributions to the economic vitality of the community.

Mr. Newman has shared his good fortune with the community, contributing millions of dollars to charitable and community organizations in an attempt to assist the less fortunate. He has generously supported the William Carlos Williams Art Center in Rutherford, which named its theater in his honor; Holy Name Hospital, which named its cardiac diagnostic center in his honor, and the Church of St. Gabriel the Archangel medical clinic in Newark. He has also given generously to many local parishes of the Catholic Church and to Catholic schools including Don Bosco Prep High School and Bergen Catholic High School. He has made repeated gifts to the American Red Cross and the Korean War Memorial.

Mr. Newman's contribution this week to the World War II Memorial reflects a long history of military service and support for veterans within his family. His ancestors, who came to this country from England in 1630, fought in the American Revolution, the Civil War, the

Spanish-American War and World War I. Mr. Newman himself served in the Navy during World War II.

Mr. Newman is also a dedicated family man, married for 60 years to his wife, Amy. The couple are the parents of two (including their son, George Jr., who died of illness many years ago), and grandparents of five.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my Colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in thanking Mr. Newman. Once again, his record of achievement in business, his generosity in philanthropy and his willingness to help the less fortunate illustrate how he is a wonderful example of "The Greatest Generation."

SPEECH OF GENERAL ERIC SHINSEKI

HON. IKE SKELTON

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. SKELTON. Mr. Speaker, on August 11, 2000, General Eric Shinseki addressed the Military Order of the World Wars in Kansas City, Missouri. I submit his speech for the RECORD:

Congressman Skelton—thank you for that generous introduction. It's good to be here with you this evening—thanks also for your service to our nation and the Army as the ranking member of the House Armed Services Committee. Your commitment to the national defense and your passion for the well-being of our men and women is legendary. We are indebted to you. Ladies and gentlemen—please join me in thanking Congressman Ike Skelton for his devotion to the soldiers, civilians, and family members of the Army.

In this room this evening are also some other patriots who have been great supporters of our military and our veterans. Many have served our nation in war; among their numbers are those who have felt the sting of battle. But all have provided our communities the kind of leadership that has made this country what it is today. To the Kansas City Chapter of the Military Order of the World Wars, thank you for your support of our soldiers and veterans.

You know, this country enjoys a unique status in the community of nations. We are a great nation, and we enjoy a vibrant and flourishing economy. No other nation enjoys our unique status in the way that we do today. Americans enjoy these special circumstances, but many do not associate our national strength and our economic health with the readiness and professionalism of our military forces. The fact is, however, that you don't get to be a great power with the world's leading economy without also having a world class military that is respected by our allies and feared by our adversaries. Our military forces enable the great nation status enjoyed by the American people. No one understands or appreciates the importance of that link better than those who have defended this wonderful country of ours in war or those who have the responsibility of assuring the readiness of its military capabilities on a daily basis. The Military Order of the World Wars understands that linkage. Congressman Skelton understands that linkage. Both have worked to help us stay connected to the American people. They have helped us fill our ranks with the kind of youngsters who have kept our Army a force for good and an instrument of national policy. Again, we are grateful for all that you do on our behalf.

Also present in the room this evening are a very special group of international fellows. They are students at Fort Leavenworth who will spend the next year at the Command and General Staff College studying with, about, and for us. Since World War I, all of the wars we have fought and most of our significant operational deployments have seen Americans serving side-by-side with soldiers from allied nations. We will never again fight on our own. Coalition and multinational operations are a fact of life. Many of the uniforms on display this evening are the ones who have shared space on distant battlefields with us. We are honored to have so many allied officers and their spouses here this evening. We know the keenness of the selection process that went on in each of your countries, we are honored to have you join us in residence at Fort Leavenworth. You add to the education of our officers.

Buffalo wings.

There is a lot of excitement in and about our Army today. Many of you know that we have set a course to transform this great and magnificent army of ours from its current cold war designs to a force that is more responsive, more deployable, more versatile, more agile, more lethal, more survivable, and more sustainable force for the future crises of the 21st century. Last fall as we were about to walk from 1999 into 2000 through the door of a new century and the new millennium, I went back to the turn of the last century to try to understand what the last Chief and the last Secretary to do so were thinking; what were their concerns; what decisions did they put in place to prepare their Army for all of its responsibilities in the 20th century.

Secretary of War Elihu Root and General Nelson Miles recognized that the Army was standing not just on the threshold of a new century, but at the entrance to a new world. The war with Spain the year before had been just the second overseas deployment of the Army in history, and the first in over 50 years. The Army of 1899 was scattered from Cuba to Puerto Rico to the Philippines. The operating tempo was high, with soldiers maintaining peace, rebuilding nations, handling refugees, even helping with disaster relief after a hurricane. The Army was overseas and that looked like the wave of the future.

So, 1899 was a pivotal time. The wars in the West were won. The purpose of the Army seemed to be changing, but in what direction? The Army had shown real growing pains when it had mobilized for war. In addition, technology was changing fast. The Army needed to rethink the future of warfare quickly.

Root recognized that the Army had to grow and change as the strategic environment of his times demanded. He tried to envision what the twentieth-century Army should become. Could he foresee a world in which nuclear superpowers threatened each other and the rest of the earth with Armageddon? Could he predict a decade-long depression? Did he know that within the 50 years the world would twice be plunged into global wars, wars unprecedented in scale and scope in all the previous history of mankind? Certainly, the answer to all these questions is no. Root foresaw none of these things. As best we can tell from documents and their writings, neither of them saw the First World War and it was only 15 years away. But with insight and courage and deliberation, they developed a vision for what the Army needed to become, given the strategic and technological realities they faced at the time. They took risks and made preparations that proved to be effective—and timeless.

Root began with fundamentals. He presented two principles that are as true today as when he wrote them 100 years ago:

"First. That the real object of having an army is to provide for war.

"Second. That the regular establishment in the United States will probably never be by itself the whole machine with which any war will be fought."

Root was reaching back toward concepts that were almost as old as the nation itself. First, being ready for war means having an army, and there's no reason to have an army that is not ready for war. The Army might be called upon to do many things, but its first purpose was warfighting. And the Army would never fight alone. Root knew that the Army would need to rely on the Navy for transport, logistics, and gunfire. It would also fight with volunteers and citizen soldiers.

Those first principles were right on the mark. And they have served as a foundation upon which Root and Miles and their successors built the twentieth-century Army. Root consolidated the professional gains that the Army had made through the establishment of the Army War College and the restructuring of the Army headquarters into a modern general staff. He brought to fruition the idea that military leadership was a calling, and one that demanded rigorous education and training. The officer corps that flourished under this system became the leaders who produced our victories in two world wars—wars unimaginable in 1899. The Army of the twentieth century, the nation whose freedom it guaranteed, owed a great deal to Elihu Root's vision preparation for the future.

As we stood on the cusp of the new millennium 10 months ago, we saw a situation remarkably similar to the one that Root and Miles faced 100 years ago. The world has changed dramatically. The cold war was a historic anomaly. We maintained relatively robust forces for 50 years because of the danger of superpower conflict. That very preparedness deterred a war too terrible to contemplate, but one that we stood trained and ready to fight for half a century.

Since 1989 we have reduced the size of the Army by 32 percent, but our operating tempo is higher than at anytime in several decades. The recent mission in Kosovo brings to 35 the number of operational mission deployments the Army has made since the end of the cold war. The world is a far less stable place than it used to be.

Moreover, the world is a far different place than it was 10 years ago. In a word, it is "wired." The information revolution has placed a computer on every desk. We are all cyber-connected to each other and everything imaginable around the world. We are renegotiating zones of privacy and business practices and property protections and the very idea of what a nation-state is. Many of the advertisements we see on television are for products that did not exist 15 years ago. It is impossible to predict with assurance what the world will look like in 5 or 10 or 25 years. But we know that it will continue to change and that the pace of change will continue to accelerate.

We must prepare to fight our future wars. We must also be ready for the next crisis. We must be able to respond to missions throughout the spectrum of operations, from the low end of disaster relief to the high end of major war. We need to take advantage of emerging technologies to counter emerging threats. And we can't make it up as we go along—we need a plan.

And so it is that last October, the Army charted its course for transforming itself into a force more capable than the magnificent force we field today. We intend that it will be a force capable of handling the full array of missions that we have been called upon to do in the last 10 years—in many

ways, we have described the 1990's as the first 10 years of the 21st century in terms of the kinds of missions we see for ourselves in the years ahead. But what we will not lose sight of is what Elihu Root concluded 100 years ago—our non-negotiable contract with the American people is to be trained and ready to fight and win the nation's wars.

This we will do—and just as Root and Miles could not see all the technological advances that were going to present themselves as opportunities in the 20th century, we cannot today settle on the technologies that will go into the design of the hardware that will describe the objective force we are trying to design for the 21st century. But what Root and Miles were able to do was to position their army for all The unseen opportunities that were to lay ahead by putting into place the system for training soldiers and developing leaders who were going to have to make those decisions when the time was ripe. And so it is with our responsibilities today. Much has been written over the past 10 months about the technologies that the Army will need to transform itself. The debate about combat platforms has turned hot and in some cases mean-spirited as the competition for inclusion has become intense. I have even received the concerns of allied armies about the fear of an ever-expanding technological gap between the American army and those of our closest allies. I think the lessons of Root and Miles are important—their conclusions are as important today as they were then. It isn't about technology, although technology is important; it isn't about platforms, although combat platforms is important. It is about leadership and character and doctrine. It is about the preparation of the Army to be ready to fight each and every day with the technologies it has available, and it is about the development of visionary, courageous leaders who have the skill and determination to leverage the technologies as they become apparent and embed them into the formations that will fight them. Focus on warfighting; develop the leaders for the next conflict. If you do that well, those leaders will be able to get the right technologies into place in time. But without that kind of leadership or without warfighting formations which have been disciplined to execute one's warfighting doctrine, all the technology in the world will make no difference. Warfighting is ultimately a human dimension in which the most dedicated, disciplined, and best trained will prevail.

It is about leadership and in this Army, we consider it our stock in trade. To our allied officers, your attendance at Leavenworth is important for us—for the American officers attending the course and for our force as a whole. You give our officers other perspectives on our common challenges. Our differences in culture, language, nationality, and geography give us each our different outlooks on military operations. We must understand and appreciate the importance of interoperability—but not just technical and tactical interoperability but interoperability of the mind. The lessons you learn in professional give-and-takes with your fellow officers, inside the classroom and at the officers' club, will be among the most important that you take away from this course.

Equally important will be the professional associations you make with your fellow students. The future battlefields will be joint and multinational and you will find yourselves serving with the officers you are studying with this year—just as I have experienced. I can tell you that as commander of the stabilization force in Bosnia, the relationships that I had developed with my counterparts in years past, whether in operational assignments, or in the Command and

General Staff College or the National War College, helped us to bridge the gaps. Personal relationships and a common professional understanding turned those differences into strengths.

We, in this country, have put tremendous effort into our professional education systems. The pay-off for that investment has been a consistently high quality of officer leadership. I would also tell you that our noncommissioned officer education system is equally the finest in the world and it has produced the very finest NCO Corps in the history of our army.

In the gulf war, one of the take away lessons was that our technological and materiel superiority made us successful. Those who fought the war would give you a slightly broader lesson. As one division commander proclaimed, we could have traded equipment with the Iraqis and still beat them in 100 hours. That may sound like vain boasting, but his point was that our professional education system and the professionalism of our soldiers and their leaders were the foundations of our warfighting prowess—not technology.

That has always been true. In the Army we do two things every day—we train soldiers and we grow them into leaders. Some of that work happens in our operational units. Some of it happens in quiet moments when our officers and soldiers can read about their profession, its history, its methods, and its doctrine. But the foundation of it all resides in our professional schools.

I'm glad that you have all come to study with us. I appreciate the value that you bring to our professional education system. I thank you for breaking bread with us tonight. And though I don't look forward to our joining ranks on a future battlefield, I do look forward to the trust and confidence that we will build together as professional soldiers.

Thank you and God bless you.

TRIBUTE TO FRANCIS CARROLL OF WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

HON. JAMES P. MCGOVERN

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the work of Francis R. Carroll of Worcester, Massachusetts. A veteran of the United States Navy, for over 32 years Mr. Carroll has worked as a staunch advocate for small businesses in developing and administering health insurance products, programs, and benefits, as well as donating his time in extensive public and community service.

Throughout his life, Mr. Carroll has assisted others through his professional career and charitable activities. His professional career includes currently serving as the CEO and Chairman of the Small Business Service Bureau, Inc. (SBSB), a nationwide organization with over 50,000 small businesses and self-employed members. Formerly, he was the president of the SBSB China Trade Group, which led small business trade delegations and conducted studies of the public health systems of the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Vietnam.

In addition, Mr. Carroll has been a presidential appointee to the National Advisory Council, U.S. Small Business Administration and the U.S. State Department Trade Development Agency. He was also a founding

member of the Democratic National Committee, Small Business Council and a delegate to the White House Conference on Small Business, appointed by Massachusetts Governor Edward J. King and U.S. Senator JOHN KERRY. In 1984, Mr. Carroll was one of 25 chosen from the United States as an Official Observer of the El Salvador run-off election.

Most recently Mr. Carroll demonstrated his commitment to the community as the General Chairman of the Korean War Memorial Committee of Central Massachusetts which sponsored the 50th Anniversary Korean War Spectacular Salute to Our Korean War Heroes at Mechanics Hall in Worcester, Massachusetts. Other causes Mr. Carroll has given hours of service to include the Ireland/Worcester Heart Research Program, the McAuley-Nazareth Home for Boys in Massachusetts and the Living Memorial Hospital in Lien Hiep, Vietnam. He was formerly a member and commander of the Vernon Hill Post 435, American Legion.

For his service, Mr. Carroll has been awarded with the Leo Z. Gordon Humanitarian Award, the American Legion Citizen of the Year Award, and the Cathy Donahue Service Award. He was also an honoree at the Year 2000 Worcester State College Annual Scholarship Tea.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in honoring Francis Carroll for his work and service in the Worcester community. He has shown unwavering commitment to the community and deserves our recognition and praise. I wish him the best of luck in all of his future endeavors.

HONORING RAYMOND C. BURTON

HON. JAMES L. OBERSTAR

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. OBERSTAR. Mr. Speaker, I am very pleased to honor today Mr. Raymond C. Burton, who will retire at the end of this year, bringing to a close a distinguished career in railroading that has spanned three decades.

When Ray began working for the old Santa Fe Railway in 1963, he could not have foreseen the profound changes coming to the railroad industry. Particularly since 1982, however, when he was elected president and Chief Executive Officer of TTX Company, Ray Burton has been on the cutting edge of those changes.

Under Ray's leadership, TTX has led the way in innovation, design, and deployment of the equipment needed to construct today's modern, intermodal transport network. It was this exceptional leadership that twice earned him the Railway Age "Railroader of the Year" award—making him one of just three individuals to be so honored.

This past July, Ray Burton was promoted to the post of Chairman and CEO of TTX, a fitting reward for a man who has led his company—and his industry—into the 21st Century well equipped to meet the challenges ahead. Ray will be missed when he retires, but the seeds he planted will continue to bear fruit for many more years to come.

CELEBRATE INDIA'S 53RD YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE

HON. LUIS V. GUTIERREZ

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. GUTIERREZ. Mr. Speaker, it is a great privilege for me to pay tribute to the Chicago's Federation of Indian Associations for its invaluable work honoring India on the occasion of the 53rd anniversary of India's independence.

The Federation is enriched by the diversity of member organizations who have found a common mission in promoting the Indian community and honoring India. The Federation is strongly committed to serving the Indian community and works tirelessly to meet this goal.

To celebrate the special occasion of India's 53rd year of independence, the Federation will host more than twenty-five thousand visitors from Indiana, Michigan, Iowa and Wisconsin to witness a spectacular parade carefully planned to showcase India's rich cultural heritage. The India Independence Day Parade will be celebrated on Saturday, August 19th. The parade will feature colorful floats each representing various states of India. The parade will honor India's rich heritage, including its music, costumes, fashion and dance. The Federation will also host a Millennium Banquet and Cultural Program on Friday, August 18th to celebrate this special occasion.

I congratulate and recognize Chicago's Federation of Indian Associations for their commitment, dedication and service to the Indian Community.

NATIONAL ASSISTED LIVING WEEK—SEPTEMBER 10-16, 2000

HON. BILL PASCRELL, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. PASCRELL. Mr. Speaker, the face of aging has changed dramatically. Americans are living longer, more active lives. Involvement in independent activities such as work, hobbies, and social life can add quality—and years—to a senior's life. Yet, while independence and control over their lives is as important to seniors as their physical and mental health, many people avoid planning for senior housing until a pending crisis, putting their own freedom of choice at risk and straining family relationships. Just as people have learned to plan ahead for their financial retirement, it should become commonplace to plan for long-term housing and care.

In recognition of National Assisted Living Week, September 10-16, please join me in inviting all seniors to take the time now to talk openly with their families about their senior housing options and preferences, just in case supportive housing ever becomes necessary for them.

We all value the right to live in our own homes as long as possible and to make our own decisions. Americans must plan ahead in order to protect their preferences and maximize their lifestyle options later. There is a rich variety of senior housing and care options to choose from, so it's important to become fully educated.

One of these options, assisted living, has become a cornerstone for senior care. An assisted living residence is a special combination of housing, personalized supportive services and health care designed to meet the needs—both scheduled and unscheduled—of those who require help with activities of daily living.

I urge all Americans to learn more about assisted living and how seniors can age in a loving home-like environment with dignity and independence.

CONSUMER ACCESS TO A RESPONSIBLE ACCOUNTING OF TRADE ACT

HON. TONY P. HALL

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. HALL of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce the Consumer Access to a Responsible Accounting of Trade Act of 2000.

This bill aims to sever the funding link that has enabled the murderous rebels in Sierra Leone and Angola to wage their wars against civilians; that has helped bring a thug to power in Liberia; and that is sustaining eight nations fighting in the Democratic Republic of Congo.

This has been a top priority for a coalition of 70 human rights organizations, led by Physicians for Human Rights, and it has become an urgent matter for the diamond industry, whose tokens of love face being exposed as symbols of butchery.

The industry and activists both support a plan to block diamonds mined in conflict zones from entering the legitimate diamond trade. Many details remain to be ironed out, but the industry is working on that. Unfortunately, they are running into intransigence from some segments of the industry and some nations. Because of the nature of the system they have devised, substantial participation is necessary to make it work.

My bill aims to support the industry's efforts and expresses the Sense of the Congress that some effective system of preventing smuggled diamonds from being traded as blood-free ones is urgently needed and directing the Administration to make this a higher priority. The bill also encourages technology that will find a more traditional approach to this problem. Finally, it implements embargoes imposed by the United Nations and takes steps to make them more effective.

Mr. Speaker, we owe passage of this bill to innocent Africans—both those caught in the wars over diamonds, and those who depend on the legitimate trade in South Africa, Botswana, and Namibia and will be hurt by a consumer backlash against the blood trade.

But we also owe it to Americans to pass this bill.

American consumers play a significant role in the diamond trade, because they buy 65 percent of all diamonds. They clearly have no intention of supporting brutal wars—after all, their intention is to buy tokens of love and commitment—but that is precisely what they are doing.

American taxpayers also deserve better: they have funded more than \$3 billion in humanitarian relief to the people of these four nations who are caught up in war—at the same time rebels there have earned \$10 bil-

lion to pay for weapons and material to keep the same wars going.

The CARAT Act aims to empower Americans to lend their consumer might to efforts to bring peace to Sierra Leone, Angola, Liberia, and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is measured and responsible legislation that deserves immediate action by the 106th Congress, and I urge our colleagues to support it.

AMERICAN SERB HALL, THE FIRST 50 YEARS

HON. GERALD D. KLECZKA

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. KLECZKA. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join in the tribute to a true southside Milwaukee landmark, the American Serb Memorial Hall, as the community celebrates the hall's 50th birthday this month.

Located at South 51st Street and West Oklahoma Avenue, on Milwaukee's southside, Serb Hall, as it's commonly known, has been a fixture in the city for the last half century for wedding receptions, banquets, lunches and dinners, political rallies and yes, even bowling leagues. When constructed in 1950, Serb Hall was by far the most complete and modern facility of its kind on the south and southwest side of Milwaukee. The hall was expanded in 1987 to accommodate increasing business and renovated in 1999.

The hall was originally dedicated on September 1, 1950 to honor the local members of the Serbian orthodox faith who served in the American armed forces. 15 of those young men lost their lives in defense of our nation. They are honored today in a full-wall memorial in the lobby of Serb Hall. I was honored to attend the very moving dedication ceremony for that memorial.

Any mention of Serb Hall is not complete without focusing on two very traditional events—the Friday fish fry and visits by political dignitaries. The first fish fry was held at Serb Hall in 1967 and the lunches and dinners continue to this day supplemented by a drive-through window and carry-out service. The line of cars in the drive-through oftentimes circles the parking lot and can even extend into the street during the Lenten season.

Without a doubt, many individuals seeking major political office realize the historical and cultural significance of holding a rally at Serb Hall. From Milwaukee mayors, police chiefs, US congressmen and Wisconsin Governors to United States Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Reagan, Bush and Clinton, all have spoken at Serb Hall either as elected officials or candidates.

It is my pleasure to wish the Milwaukee Serbian community all the best as you celebrate 50 years of Serb Hall success. Best wishes for the next 50 and well beyond.

ACKNOWLEDGING LIFETIME OF PUBLIC SERVICE BY MR. EDWIN BEARSS

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Edwin Bearss, a constituent of Virginia's Eighth District, who has recently retired after an impressive forty year career with the National Park Service and distinguished service in our nation's military.

Since the birth of our nation, Virginia has been a cornerstone in American history, especially during the Civil War. The majority of the Civil War's significant engagements occurred on battlefields in Virginia. Ed Bearss illuminated the valuable, living history found on the Civil War battlefields of Virginia and elsewhere in our country. Those who have been privileged to hear Mr. Bearss recount the vivid history of our nation's Civil War consider him a national treasure.

Ed Bearss began his service to our country during World War II as a Marine fighting in the Pacific. After recovering from wounds he suffered during battle in New Guinea, he took advantage of the G.I. Bill and received a degree from Georgetown University, as well as a masters degree in history from Indiana University.

In 1955, Mr. Bearss joined the National Park Service and began to share his knowledge and passion for Civil War history. As a historian at Vicksburg, Mr. Bearss' research led to the discovery of the lost ironclad Cairo and two forgotten Civil War forts. His desire for others to live history by touring battlefields inspired him to preserve the Manassas battlefields from the threat of shopping malls and two different amusement parks.

Mr. Bearss set a new standard in historical research with his diligence and attention to detail. He has shared his research by writing ten books and over a hundred articles. His excellence as the chief historian of our nation's federal parks earned him the Department of the Interior's highest recognition, the Distinguished Service Award.

To many, Ed Bearss' grandest accomplishment was his ability to bring a Civil War battlefield to life. He would dredge facts and stories from his immense store of knowledge and transport listeners back in time to when the actual battles took place. The energy with which Mr. Bearss gave his tours excited others to develop a passion for history. Mr. Bearss' work has helped many people realize the importance of preserving our nation's battlefields and the gravity of the battles fought at those sites. Fortunately for us and future generations, Mr. Bearss' historical gifts have been preserved by filmmaker Ken Burns, who included a number of Mr. Bearss' battlefield narrations in the award-winning PBS series, "The Civil War."

Mr. Speaker and my fellow colleagues, I invite you to join me in honoring a man who has devoted his life to serving his country. Mr. Edwin Bearss should be praised for the passion he brought to the history of our country and the ways he shared that passion. His legacy as an historian and his valuable contribution to the preservation of Civil War history are a tremendous gift to our nation that will last

through time. Thank you, Ed Bearss, for sharing your talents with us for so many years. We wish you much happiness in your retirement and hope you will continue to enrich us with your vast knowledge and appreciation of our nation's history.

TRIBUTE TO RUBIN HILL, JIM WHITE AND MARIA DOLORES ANDRADE

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, I would like to recognize three outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to educational opportunities for Latino children in California. They will be honored this month by Adelante and the California Migrant Leadership Council: Rubin Hill, Jim White, and Maria Dolores Andrade.

These outstanding individuals deserve our thanks for their selfless work on behalf of the poor and the disadvantaged. They truly embody the spirit of Cesar Chavez, who taught us that we can realize our dreams and hopes through hard struggles, hard work, and dedication. Anything is possible, if we set our heart and soul to the cause. We should never forget the words of Cesar Chavez: "si se puede," yes we can.

These three hard working and dedicated individuals have given so much for their community and the world at large.

RUBIN HILL

Rubin Hill has been a community leader in working with the youth of Kern and Tulare Counties as well as a coach for more than 35 years.

Rubin is a product of Delano. He attended and graduated from Delano Elementary and Delano High School. He attended and graduated from Bakersfield College in 1975. Ruby is married to Lorene Hill and with her help has raised five children, Donald, Sharon, Sandra, Ruben Jr. and Shalene. He has 12 grandchildren.

Ruben worked for ten years for the City of Delano in the Refuse, Street, Water and Parks Department. Then he transferred to the Delano Fire Department, where he became a Fireman, Engineer, Captain and finally Assistant Chief. When the Delano Fire Department was transferred to Kern County, Ruby became a Captain and Fire Marshal with that department, finally retiring to spend more time with his community service.

Ruby's community service includes Delano High School Trustee for four terms, Local P.T.A. Lifetime member including several terms as president. Ruby has served as N.A.A.C.P. President, Jr. Chamber of Commerce President, member of the Kiwanis Club, Community Action Group, Title I Advisory Board for Delano High School, Bakersfield College Advisory Board, North Kern State Prison Advisory Board, Delano Little League Board (10 years), Delano Babe Ruth Board (coach, president and member for 15 years), Almond Tree Elementary Lions Football team Board Member, Coach of McFarland Raiders Youth Football team, Leader, Supervisor, and Coach for Delano Recreation Department for 35 years. Ruby is also a member of the State Fireman Association, the Kings—Tulare County Referee Association and has been a referee and umpire for 25 years.

At age 60, Ruby has served the youth of the area all of his life, and he serves as an example for the entire community.

JIM WHITE

Jim White is a teacher in the McFarland Public Schools, one of the poorest communities in California. His leadership as a coach has resulted in turning around the lives of many youth and has brought pride to those youth, their parents, their school and their community.

Jim is a man who has contributed time, energy, sweat, and his own funds to turn the McFarland High School cross country program into a state power and maybe the most highly prized accomplishment of the community of McFarland in its history. Coach Jim White has been a magician in coaching in many ways.

His leadership as Cougar cross country coach has resulted in turning around the lives of many youth and has brought pride to those youth, their parents, their school and their community. The Cougar teams have won an unprecedented seven-state titles in cross-country competition in the past 13 years, including five consecutive. McFarland's first state crown in 1986 was followed by five straight—in 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995 and 1996. Then when McFarland was moved up an enrollment classification though it was near the bottom of the division in total students, the Cougars struggled against schools with more athletes to draw from, but again in 1999 the Cougars reached the top.

White has become everything from coach to counselor to inspiration to fund raiser for a team which has caught the fancy of running fans state and nationwide for overcoming many obstacles. Most of the runners spend long days working in the summer and then begin the evening practices through area fields that develop the runners who have made McFarland High the envy of other cross country programs.

Many students struggle with their education and language, but White and his ever-growing legions of Cougar boosters join to help solve the problems. He and wife Cheryl pitch in to help with food, shoes, whatever is needed. He counsels runners to aim for higher goals—both in running and in life. Many of his running "graduates" have gone on to college and occupations in a variety of professions—many of them in education. They return often to lend encouragement to a new crop of runners who face the challenge White offers—to again focus on winning another state title. His teams have won 18 league titles in 20 years, frosh-soph league titles all 20 years, 12 section or valley titles, five Grand Masters championships—meaning all-valley—and the seven state titles. His team has been ranked No. 21 in the nation in pre-season. He was the Bakersfield California's "Coach of the Year" nine times, California Track and Field News "Coach of the Year" five times, and the California Coaches Alliance "Coach of the Year" four times. He was a finalist in 1996 for National Coach of the year.

Born in Sweetwater, Texas, May 14, 1941, he lived briefly in Albuquerque, New Mexico, before being raised in Stockton. He played baseball and basketball growing up and in college played basketball and pitched baseball. At Magic Valley Christian College in Idaho he met and married Cheryl Waldrum in 1961. In 1964 he graduated from Pepperdine University and moved to McFarland for his first teaching position. His first teaching assignment, for nine years, was instructing fifth grade science. He then taught seventh and eighth grade woodshop and PE for 11 years and presently he instructs seventh and eighth grade PE at McFarland Middle School and coaches the high school program. The

cross-country program was dropped for a year before he took over, and White was told that the program could be started if he could keep 10 athletes out for the season. He kept 18 and built the program to three boys' teams and two girls' teams.

Probably the greatest reward and compliment he could receive is to have many of his former students and athletes join him in assisting with the cross-country program. The list has included Amador Ayon, Thomas Valles, Ruben Ozuna, David Diaz, and Johnny Saminiego.

Although White has never been a runner himself—he rides a bicycle following the team through its country workouts—he started coaching a Little League baseball team and won several championships during his early days in McFarland, worked many years for the McFarland recreation department in its summer programs, and also coached winning basketball teams. He started the McFarland Pop Warner football team.

White has traveled with the coaching staff of International Sports Exchange, a group that tries to give athletes a chance to experience cultural sights, sports and fiends. He has taken teams to Singapore, Taiwan, Germany and China.

To raise funds to help promote a sport or buy team supplies, he has been seen in his old faithful '59 Chevy pickup gathering pop bottles and newspapers, going door to door, and raising funds through raffles, pizza sales, car washes, and an annual barbecue.

He has been the grand marshal for the McFarland Christmas parade and he and his team have been featured in many newspapers including the Los Angeles Times telling the story of McFarland's rise to the top and dynasty built in cross-country. Most importantly, he has become a father image to many students and athletes who have journeyed through McFarland High. This Clint Eastwood look alike is now coaching the "kids of the kids" he had when he started. White tries to live by example.

The Whites have three grown daughters, Tami, Julie and Jamie, all of who attended and graduated from McFarland High School and Lubbock College in Texas with degrees in education. He is called "grandpa" by seven grandkids—five boys and two girls.

In January, wearing a sweatshirt emblazoned with "McFarland Cross Country—it's all in the attitude," two van loads of cross country runners and White were off to Sacramento where they were recognized by the state.

The latest article heralding the McFarland High cross country team is a feature story in The People's Magazine in Espanol in the May 2000 issue.

White, a "youngish" 58, has worked in McFarland schools for 36 years and has dedicated much of his career in coaching McFarland cross-country teams. His coaching duties "stretch" to being involved in all aspects of the boys' lives, visiting them at home, driving them to practice, getting tutoring if they need help in school and counseling them in relationship issues.

White will some day leave a legacy that few coaches or men can ever claim—a winning tradition and numerous proteges who have set their sights on greater goals and succeeded in attaining them.

MARIA DOLORES ANDRADE

Maria Dolores Andrade, while living a life of poverty and selfless devotion, has raised a family of seven children, through her work in the fields. She was able to provide education for all of her children, with the three youngest graduating from college. Through her work and sacrifice, the family has created a successful family business which is the pride of the community.

Maria was born in 1935 in Noroto, a very small village, in Michoacan, Mexico. She was the 9th child in a family of 11. As a child her family moved to the town of Tangancicuaro, Michoacan in search of a better life. Because her family was very poor, Maria was forced to work at a very young age and therefore dropped out of school at the age of 8. Through most of her childhood as well as her teen-age years, Maria faced a very harsh life of poverty and hard work. At the age of 16 her mother died leaving all 11 children orphaned.

At the age of 22 Maria married Carlos Andrade. Soon thereafter she became the proud mother of her first son Jorge. Eleven months later she gave birth to Lupita, and eleven months after that she gave birth to her third child Luz Del Carmen. Her life of poverty continued so her husband Carlos immigrated to the United States to work as a migrant farm worker. For the next 17 years Maria would only see her husband one month out of the year when he would return to Michoacan to visit. In the meantime Maria had to raise her children all alone who now included Carlos, Francisco, Guillermo, and Rosa Adriana.

In 1974 Maria and her three oldest children joined her husband Carlos in the United States. She was forced to leave four of her children behind until she had enough money to apply for their permanent residency. In 1976 the entire family reunited and now had a permanent home in the city of Delano.

A year later, her husband Carlos abandoned the family. Maria was devastated. Once again she became a single parent to her 7 children. She was now alone in a strange country, with a new language, and different customs, which made her even more determined to succeed. Although she believed strongly in providing the highest education possible for her children, she was forced to take her three oldest children out of school and take them to work in the fields in order to make ends meet. This enabled the rest of the children to focus on their studies. The family struggled for many years. This created an unbreakable bond and unity in the family. Maria's children grew up and eventually married. Three of the youngest graduated from college. One became a computer programmer and the other two teachers. The rest of her children continued to work in the fields. Although the children had created a life for themselves the family bond which Maria created was so strong that they all remained in Delano living close to her and each other.

Because the family had such a strong bond together they decided to open up a business so that Maria would no longer have to work in the fields. In 1990 the family opened Carniceria Janitzio in McFarland and in 1996 opened Carniceria Janitzio and Janitzio Restaurant in Delano. This fulfilled Maria's lifelong dream of owning her own business.

The family's bond and unity is as strong as ever. Maria is currently the proud grandmother of 17 grandchildren and 1 great granddaughter. This has all been possible because of all the hard work, dedication, perseverance, positive attitude, and above all love that Maria has given to her children.

TRIBUTE TO DORIS KEATING

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, this afternoon I wish to remember my very dear friend, Doris Keating.

Mr. Speaker I wish not so much to say goodbye to a long-time and very dear friend, but to celebrate the life of one of the most wonderful people I've had the pleasure to know.

And I know—as sure as I'm standing here—I know that Doris Keating is looking down upon her family and friends—right now—with that warm and wonderful smile she had for everyone she ever met.

Never one to dwell on sadness—anytime you were feeling down her advice was always the same, “Hey there”, she'd say, “pull up your boot straps! Don't sweat the small stuff! Get out there and move along!”—And that would be her advice to all of us who miss her.

Doris loved South Boston and she loved this the Gate of Heaven Parish where family and friends gathered to comfort one another as Doris passed.

She was born in South Boston. She was Baptized at Gate of Heaven, was Confirmed there, Married there, and true to form—Doris was holding Court there on the day we all said goodbye.

She never missed the Saint Patrick's Day Parade that winds past there. And I can't remember a single year when as I marched by Doris didn't run out in the street to ambush me and other Politicians with a great big kiss.

I'm convinced, Mr. Speaker, that the only ones that didn't get that kiss from Doris were the Clydesdales.

Every St. Patrick's Day, as I drive past Molly and Wacko Hurley's and as I drive past the Gate of Heaven, I'll think of her.

I'll think of Doris and her famous Open House Parties where everyone was always welcome.

I'll think of the washing machine and bathtub filled with beer. And I'll think of the laughs we shared.

Actually, as I watched the *Constitution* sail into Boston Harbor last July, I was reminded of one of Doris' favorite yarns.

It seems Doris and the family were out on Dan Sullivan's trawler one beautiful Fourth of July Morning. They were passing by Castle Island trying to get the best vantage point for the cannon salute from Old Ironsides.

Doris decided that was the time to visit the ladies room.

As luck would have it, the propeller of Dan's boat got caught up in a line, just as the *Constitution* was passing by. And there was poor Doris—firmly situated in the ladies room—when the cannons of the U.S.S. *Constitution* began firing across the bow of Dan Sullivan's boat.

Deafened by the concussion, and covered with soot from the gun powder, looking like a coal miner just finishing the midnight shift, Doris managed to compose herself, exit the ladies room fully coiffed, with the presence of mind to sweep up the soot from the deck, which she always kept on her mantle so she could tell that story over and over.

Doris was never at a loss for a laugh.

But as happy go lucky as Doris was, she was also fiercely loyal to those she loved—her family most of all.

A close second—anyone who knew our friend Doris would tell you—were Sammy and Boots, the two cats to whom the Grand Darm of South Boston dedicated her life.

The family, I understand is convinced that Doris put the cats out, only so that she could torment herself trying to call them back in before Midnight.

There was no limit to Doris' loyalty, and there was nothing she wouldn't do for a friend.

One of those great human beings who never fail to give—whether they've got it or not—Doris personified the old adage. And that was to live for the people upstairs, downstairs, and over the back fence.

More than almost anyone I know, Doris lived that sentiment every single day of her life.

Doris worked in my office ever since my days in the Boston City Council, and one of my strongest supporters ever since I ran for State Representative in 1950. But most importantly, Doris was one of my dearest, most trusted and loyal friends. And there was nothing she couldn't do.

Doris could write a recommendation that could get Atilla the Hun a Merit Badge from the Eagle Scouts. And I know four guys who will tell you that without Doris Keating, they probably never would have made it through law school.

But I'll let them say who they are.

And anyone who knew Doris would tell you, the same loyalty and tough love Doris showed her family and friends was not at all lost on the great sports teams of Boston.

Doris was two when the Red Sox won the World Series, and she waited patiently and enthusiastically for 82 years for the magic to happen again.

Her extended family included Doug Flutie, and Danny Ainge, Drew Bledsoe, and her newest adoptee, Nomar.

And whether she was sitting at home knitting an Irish Afghan, or at one of her old haunts back in the old days, either Zito's, Pie Alley, or the Other Place, Doris was an overtly loyal fan.

And on more than one occasion, either her husband, Red, or one of the boys would have to smooth things over as a result of her loud enthusiasm.

Actually, the first time Red brought Doris to a Bruins game it was to see the Montreal Canadians play at the Boston Garden.

She got so caught up in Fernie Flamin's breakaway, that she nearly beat the poor guy in front of her to death with her program. Needless to say, Red stepped up and straightened things out.

Not that it was necessary. To hear her kids tell it, Doris was lethal with footwear, and could take down any man from fifty yards with one of her slippers.

Doris never, ever lost the spirit that made her so loved by everyone who knew her.

Not all that long ago, during a particularly tough time, Doris was laid up with Spinal Meningitis, and was actually in a catatonic state, when, during the Buffalo Bills/Patriots Play-Off game—Buffalo's coach put Rob Johnson in the game instead of her man, Doug Flutie, Doris snapped out of it, screaming “Oh, for God's sake, why in God's name didn't they put in Flutie!!”

And you know—Doris was right.

That's my friend, Doris.

In the toughest of times, there was never any complaining, but there was humor. She was tough when she got mad, but Doris never, ever held a grudge.

Her children will tell you, once the slipper was thrown, that was it. It was over.

And if one of the kids were angry leaving for school in the morning, Doris would always call them back to say the same thing—“Up, Up!!”

Come back here and give me a kiss. You never know if I'm gonna be here when you get back."

Well, Doris left us all in friendship, in love, and in peace.

She'll be missed, and she was a blessing to all who knew her.

And as the Irish Blessing goes, "Until we meet again, my old friend, may God hold you in the palm of his hand."

TRIBUTE TO FAIRHOPE MAYOR
JIM NIX

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a fine gentleman, an outstanding public servant and a friend for more years than I can count, Mayor James P. Nix, of the city of Fairhope, Alabama.

As many of my colleagues know, Fairhope is one of the best-kept secrets in America. Situated along scenic Mobile Bay, Fairhope has a captivating charm and beauty that few communities—anywhere—can rival.

Moreover, because of the outstanding leadership provided by Mayor Nix over the past 30-plus years, Fairhope is one of the best managed cities in the entire United States.

This month, Jim's tenure as Mayor comes to an end. Despite pleas from hundreds of townspeople, he decided to not seek reelection in the recent municipal elections. For the first time in more than 32 years, Jim Nix's name was not on the ballot.

However, if anyone has deserved a rest from the call of duty, it is Mayor Nix. First elected to a 4-year term on the city council, Mayor Nix has presided over what is, without question, the 28 most prosperous years in the history of Fairhope.

While it is true that Baldwin County as a whole has experienced a tremendous amount of growth during the past several decades, Fairhope has certainly been a major part of this change. Under Jim Nix's leadership, Fairhope has become an important part of south Alabama's economic and cultural base. In addition, Fairhope draws tens of thousands of tourists each year to numerous festivals and shows. Quite frankly, this exposure has helped put the national spotlight on Fairhope, earning for it a positive reputation. Fairhope is, without question, a shining example of the best Alabama has to offer.

In addition to his numerous official duties, Mayor Nix has been actively involved in several professional and civic organizations and has served as president of both the Alabama League of Municipalities and the Baldwin County Mayor's Association. He is currently serving on the boards for several area banks and is a trustee for the University of South Alabama.

In the midst of his significant professional and civic involvement, Mayor Nix also found time to be a devoted husband, father and grandfather. Married to the former Anne Delorme Peele, Jim and Anne Nix are the proud parents of three, and the proud grandparents of nine. Speaking of Anne, I would be remiss if I did not salute her as well. She leaves behind a gracious, lasting legacy as a

true ambassador for Fairhope in her role as First Lady.

While Mayor Nix has certainly earned his retirement following so many years of dedicated service, he will certainly be missed by the many friends and colleagues he has made during his years in the city government.

On a personal note, while I will no longer have the privilege of working with Jim and Anne professionally, I look forward to the continuation of our friendship in the years to come.

Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the entire First Congressional District, I would like to express my appreciation to Mayor Jim Nix and my congratulations on his retirement.

HONORING BUSINESS TECH-
NOLOGIES AND SOLUTIONS, INC.

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize the achievements of Business Technologies and Solutions, Inc.'s (BTAS) of Beavercreek, Ohio, which is being honored at the Annual National Minority Enterprise Development Week in Arlington, Virginia.

As Representative of Ohio's 7th Congressional District, I am pleased to recognize Ms. Angela Vlahos, President of Business Technologies and Solutions, as her company receives the award for the Region V Minority Small Business Firm of the Year. BTAS has demonstrated outstanding success since it was established in 1992. Ms. Vlahos' commitment to providing quality business and enterprise solutions has allowed her company to experience rapid growth and enjoy more extensive contract opportunities with public and private companies, including Wright Patterson Air Force Base in Ohio.

BTAS has trademarked its Right Solution Model which provides a framework for consistent delivery of high performance for each individual contract. This dedication to quality now is officially recognized by the U.S. Small Business Administration and the U.S. Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency.

Additionally, I wish to thank BTAS for its participation in our local community. The firm's contributions to the area, including information technology training for students of the Dayton School System and recreational activities for children at St. Joseph's Treatment Center, serve as a positive model for other local companies.

Mr. Speaker, I join the Small Business Administration and the Department of Commerce's Minority Business Development Agency in recognizing the achievements of Ms. Angela Vlahos and Business Technologies and Solutions, Inc.

REMARKS OF KEVIN GOVER, DE-
PARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF IN-
DIAN AFFAIRS

HON. DALE E. KILDEE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. KILDEE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend Department of the Interior Assistant Secretary of Indian Affairs Kevin Gover for extending a formal apology on behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs to Native Americans for the historical treatment by that agency. Mr. Gover recently delivered his remarks at the 175th Anniversary of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In his remarks, Mr. Gover recounted the role of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in implementing the policies of the United States. For many years, the policies of the United States were designed to terminate tribal nations and their culture. Mr. Speaker, we share the responsibility for the historical treatment of Native Americans since the Bureau of Indian Affairs bears the responsibility of implementing the laws and policies of Congress.

While we cannot erase the deplorable history of Indian policy in the United States, I want to acknowledge that today the Bureau of Indian Affairs and its 10,000 employees are striving to be advocates for Indian people. I believe that Assistant Secretary Gover's profound and wise remarks will become an important document in the annals of American history. Mr. Speaker, I wish to share Mr. Gover's remarks with my colleagues.

REMARKS OF KEVIN GOVER, ASSISTANT SECRETARY—INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR AT THE CEREMONY ACKNOWLEDGING THE 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—SEPTEMBER 8, 2000

In March of 1824, President James Monroe established the Office of Indian Affairs in the Department of War. Its mission was to conduct the nation's business with regard to Indian affairs. We have come together today to mark the first 175 years of the institution now known as the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

It is appropriate that we do so in the first year of a new century and a new millennium, a time when our leaders are reflecting on what lies ahead and preparing for those challenges. Before looking ahead, though, this institution must first look back and reflect on what it has wrought and, by doing so, come to know that this is no occasion for celebration; rather it is time for reflection and contemplation, a time for sorrowful truths to be spoken, a time for contrition.

We must first reconcile ourselves to the fact that the works of this agency have at various times profoundly harmed the communities it was meant to serve. From the very beginning, the Office of Indian Affairs was an instrument by which the United States enforced its ambition against the Indian nations and Indian people who stood in its path. And so, the first mission of this institution was to execute the removal of the southeastern tribal nations. By threat, deceit, and force, these great tribal nations were made to march 1,000 miles to the west, leaving thousands of their old, their young and their infirm in hasty graves along the Trail of Tears.

As the nation looked to the West for more land, this agency participated in the ethnic cleansing that befell the western tribes. War

necessarily begets tragedy; the war for the West was no exception. Yet in these more enlightened times, it must be acknowledged that the deliberate spread of disease, the decimation of the mighty bison herds, the use of the poison alcohol to destroy mind and body, and the cowardly killing of women and children made for tragedy on a scale so ghastly that it cannot be dismissed as merely the inevitable consequence of the clash of competing ways of life. This agency and the good people in it failed in the mission to prevent the devastation. And so great nations of patriot warriors fell. We will never push aside the memory of unnecessary and violent death at places such as Sand Creek, the banks of the Washita River, and Wounded Knee.

Nor did the consequences of war have to include the futile and destructive efforts to annihilate Indian cultures. After the devastation of tribal economies and the deliberate creation of tribal dependence on the services provided by this agency, this agency set out to destroy all things Indian.

This agency forbade the speaking of Indian languages, prohibited the conduct of traditional religious activities, outlawed traditional government, and made Indian people ashamed of who they were. Worst of all, the Bureau of Indian Affairs committed these acts against the children entrusted to its boarding schools, brutalizing them emotionally, psychologically, physically, and spiritually. Even in this era of self-determination, when the Bureau of Indian Affairs is at long last serving as an advocate for Indian people in an atmosphere of mutual respect, the legacy of these misdeeds haunts us. The trauma of shame, fear and anger has passed from one generation to the next, and manifests itself in the rampant alcoholism, drug abuse, and domestic violence that plague Indian country. Many of our people live lives of unrelenting tragedy as Indian families suffer the ruin of lives by alcoholism, suicides made of shame and despair, and violent death at the hands of one another. So many of the maladies suffered today in Indian country result from the failures of this agency. Poverty, ignorance, and disease have been the product of this agency's work.

And so today I stand before you as the leader of an institution that in the past has committed acts so terrible that they infect, diminish, and destroy the lives of Indian people decades later, generations later. These things occurred despite the efforts of many good people with good hearts who sought to prevent them. These wrongs must be acknowledged if the healing is to begin.

I do not speak today for the United States. That is the province of the nation's elected leaders, and I would not presume to speak on their behalf. I am empowered, however, to speak on behalf of this agency, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and I am quite certain that the words that follow reflect the hearts of its 10,000 employees.

Let us begin by expressing our profound sorrow for what this agency has done in the past. Just like you, when we think of these misdeeds and their tragic consequences, our hearts break and our grief is as pure and complete as yours. We desperately wish that we could change this history, but of course we cannot. On behalf of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, I extend this formal apology to Indian people for the historical conduct of this agency.

And while the BIA employees of today did not commit these wrongs, we acknowledge that the institution we serve did. We accept this inheritance, this legacy of racism and inhumanity. And by accepting this legacy, we accept also the moral responsibility of putting things right.

We therefore begin this important work anew, and make a new commitment to the

people and communities that we serve, a commitment born of the dedication we share with you to the cause of renewed hope and prosperity for Indian country. Never again will this agency stand silent when hate and violence are committed against Indians. Never again will we allow policy to proceed from the assumption that Indians possess less human genius than the other races. Never again will we be complicit in the theft of Indian property. Never again will we appoint false leaders who serve purposes other than those of the tribes. Never again will we allow unflattering and stereotypical images of Indian people to deface the halls of government or lead the American people to shallow and ignorant beliefs about Indians. Never again will we attack your religions, your languages, your rituals, or any of your tribal ways. Never again will we seize your children, nor teach them to be ashamed of who they are. Never again.

We cannot yet ask your forgiveness, not while the burdens of this agency's history weigh so heavily on tribal communities. What we do ask is that, together, we allow the healing to begin: As you return to your homes, and as you talk with your people, please tell them that time of dying is at its end. Tell your children that the time of shame and fear is over. Tell your young men and women to replace their anger with hope and love for their people. Together, we must wipe the tears of seven generations. Together, we must allow our broken hearts to mend. Together, we will face a challenging world with confidence and trust. Together, let us resolve that when our future leaders gather to discuss the history of this institution, it will be time to celebrate the rebirth of joy, freedom, and progress for the Indian Nations. The Bureau of Indian Affairs was born in 1824 in a time of war on Indian people. May it live in the year 2000 and beyond as an instrument of their prosperity.

H-1B VISA ISSUE

HON. DANA ROHRBACHER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. ROHRBACHER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit for my colleagues an article that recently appeared in the *New York Times*. With all the recent discussion about the H-1B visa issue, I thought this article was not only timely, but quite effective at unveiling the truth behind all the rhetoric I've heard. In fact, I believe this article succinctly captures the reasons why Congress should not raise the H-1B visa limit.

[From the *New York Times*, Sept. 6, 2000]

QUESTIONING THE LABOR SHORTAGE

(By Richard Rothstein)

To alleviate apparent shortages of computer programmers, President Clinton and Congress have agreed to raise a quota on H-1B's, the temporary visas for skilled foreigners. The annual limit will go to 200,000 next year, up from 65,000 only three years ago.

The imported workers, most of whom come from India, are said to be needed because American schools do not graduate enough young people with science and math skills. Microsoft's chairman, William H. Gates, and Intel's chairman, Andrew S. Grove, told Congress in June that more visas were only a stopgap until education improved.

But the crisis is a mirage. High-tech companies portray a shortage, yet it is our

memories that are short: only yesterday there was a glut of science and math graduates.

The computer industry took advantage of that glut by reducing wages. This discouraged youths from entering the field, creating the temporary shortages of today. Now, taking advantage of a public preconception that school failures have created the problem, industry finds a ready audience for its demands to import workers.

This newspaper covered the earlier surplus extensively. In 1992, it reported that 1 in 5 college graduates had a job not requiring a college degree. A 1995 article headlined "Supply Exceeds Demand for Ph.D.'s in Many Science Fields" cited nationwide unemployment of engineers, mathematicians and scientists. "Overproduction of Ph.D. degrees," it noted, "seems to be highest in computer science."

Michael S. Teitelbaum, a demographer who served as vice chairman of the Commission on Immigration Reform, said in 1996 that there was "an employer's market" for technology workers, partly because of post-cold-war downsizing in aerospace.

In fields with real labor scarcity, wages rise. Yet despite accounts of dot-com entrepreneurs' becoming millionaires, trends in computer technology pay do not confirm a need to import legions of programmers.

Salary offers to new college graduates in computer science averaged \$39,000 in 1986 and had declined by 1994 to \$33,000 (in constant dollars). The trend reversed only in the late 1990's.

The West Coast median salary for experienced software engineers was \$71,000 in 1999, up only 10 percent (in constant dollars) from 1990. This pay growth of about 1 percent a year suggests no labor shortage.

Norman Matloff, a computer science professor at the University of California, contends that high-tech companies create artificial shortages by refusing to hire experienced programmers. Many with technology degrees no longer work in the field. By age 50, fewer than half are still in the industry. Luring them back requires higher pay.

Industry spokesmen say older programmers with outdated skills would take too long to retrain. But Dr. Matloff counters by saying that when they urge more H-1B visas, lobbyists demonstrate a shortage by pointing to vacancies lasting many months. Companies could train older programmers in less time than it takes to process visas for cheaper foreign workers.

Dr. Matloff says that in addition to the pay issue, the industry rejects older workers because they will not work the long hours typical at Silicon Valley companies with youthful "singles" styles. Imported labor, he argues, is only a way to avoid offering better conditions to experienced programmers. H-1B workers, in contrast, cannot demand higher pay: visas are revoked if workers leave their sponsoring companies.

As for young computer workers, the labor market has recently tightened, with rising wages, because college students saw earlier wage declines and stopped majoring in math and science. In 1996, American colleges awarded 25,000 bachelor's degrees in computer science, down from 42,000 in 1985.

The reason is not that students suddenly lacked preparation. On the contrary, high school course-taking in math and science, including advanced placement, had climbed. Further, math scores have risen; last year 24 percent of seniors who took the SAT scored over 600 in math. But only 6 percent planned to major in computer science, and many of these cannot get into college programs.

The reason: colleges themselves have not yet adjusted to new demand. In some places, computer science courses are so oversubscribed that students must get on waiting lists as high school juniors.

With a time lag between student choice of majors and later job quests, high schools and colleges cannot address short-term supply and demand shifts for particular professions. Such shortages can be erased only by raising wages to attract those with needed skills who are now working in other fields—or by importing low-paid workers.

For the longer term, rising wages can guide counselors to encourage well-prepared students to major in computer science and engineering, and colleges will adjust to rising demand. But more H-1B immigrants can have a perverse effect, as their lower pay signals young people to avoid this field in future, keeping the domestic supply artificially low.

IN HONOR OF THE CRUSIN' HALL OF FAME INDUCTEES AT THE ROUTE 66 RENDEZVOUS

HON. JOE BACA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. BACA. Mr. Speaker, the City of San Bernardino will be hosting its 11th Annual Route 66 Rendezvous event downtown this month. The event is expected to draw over 500,000 classic car fans to the downtown, with 2,448 prime classic cars at the event (the number of miles of the Route 66 highway). I would like to salute the event's inductees into the Crusin' Hall of Fame, an impressive and truly remarkable collection of honorees this year:

- Mattel, in honor of the significant impact the company has made in the American Automotive culture with the development of the miniature vehicles "Hot Wheels."

Mattel is known as a leader in the world of toy design, manufacturing, and marketing. Mattel introduced "Hot Wheels" miniature vehicles in 1968. The three-inch long cars and trucks reached out and captured children's imaginations. Mattel celebrated the 30th anniversary of "Hot Wheels" in 1998, and reached a milestone when they produced the two billionth Hot Wheel car, making Mattel the producer of more vehicles than Detroit's big three auto makers combined.

- The Beach Boys, a popular sixties and seventies band that popularized surfing and cruising music, in honor of the significant part their music plays in the American automotive culture.

From Hawthorne, California, the three Beach Boy brothers—Brian, Dennis and Carl Wilson, plus cousin Mike Love and friend Al Jardine had some of the most intricate, beautiful harmonies heard from a pop band. Their music is still popular and can be heard on countless radio stations and car cruises around the nation.

- The J.C. Agajanian Family, a family with over fifty years in motorsports racing, in honor of their many significant contributions in the promotion, participation, and involvement in the American automotive culture.

J.C. Agajanian, one of the most influential men in American motorsports history, is known for his involvement and many achievements in the motorsports world. In 1998, the Agajanians marked their 50th Golden Anniversary of promoting, participating, and involvement with the famed Indianapolis 500.

- The Woody, the hand-built "sport utility vehicle" of its day, in honor of the significant

role this unique automobile played in the American Automotive culture.

Since the sixties, these wagons have been popular collector's items. They are in such demand that old cars with splinters instead of wood are being lovingly restored and shown off at car shows and cruises throughout the United States.

DOGS IN SERVICE TO MANKIND

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to commend the American Kennel Club's celebration of "Dogs in Service to Mankind." The American Kennel Club, established in 1884, is the world's largest purebred dog registry and the nation's leading not-for-profit organization devoted to the support of purebred dogs, responsible pet ownership and canine health.

As well as providing invaluable and beneficial companionship to millions of Americans, purebred dogs have provided service to mankind for generations and in a myriad of ways. Only a few examples are the dogs who accompanied our servicemen in every war; who rescue Americans every year from fire, entrapment and drowning; and whose powers of scent enable them to locate lost children, dangerous chemicals and illegal materials.

Dogs give vital assistance to the handicapped, ill and elderly, and these amazing creatures can even warn a person that a heart attack or epileptic seizure is about to occur. Many Americans have benefitted from the companionship and unconditional love that service dogs provide.

So today, I join the American Kennel Club in its recognition of dogs' extraordinary capabilities. I am delighted to join in honoring these wonderful animals whose service to humankind deserves our utmost appreciation.

HONORING HO'OIPO DECAMBRA, 2000 ROBERT WOOD JOHNSON COMMUNITY HEALTH LEADER

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to acknowledge the tremendous contributions of Ho'oipo DeCambra, Executive Director of Ho'omau Ke Ola, for her work to improve the health and well-being of her rural community in Wai'anae, Hawaii. Ho'oipo's inspired leadership and innovative programs led to her being named a 2000 Robert Wood Johnson Community Health Leader.

Only ten people nationwide receive this prestigious award each year. The Robert Wood Johnson Community Health Leader award, the nation's highest honor for community health leadership, includes an \$100,000 cash award—\$95,000 goes to enhance the awardee's community health program and \$5,000 is a personal award.

Ho'oipo DeCambra has developed and implemented successful substance abuse treatment programs and a women's cancer project

utilizing traditional Hawaiian values and healing practices to reach out to the Native Hawaiian community, which suffers from a high incidence of substance abuse and cancer. A longtime social justice advocate, Ho'oipo became involved in local health care after seeing the effects that disease and drug addiction have had on the people of her own community.

Troubled by the number of Hawaiian women with breast cancer, DeCambra pioneered the Women's Cancer Research Project, now called the Women's Health Network. The program teaches women and their families about breast and cervical cancers through "kokua" or help groups. The original study employed Hawaiian women with breast cancer in data collection and analysis.

Ho'oipo DeCambra has since turned her talents and energy to helping people who suffer from drug addiction. She directs a substance abuse treatment program, Ho'omau Ke Ola, that uses traditional Native Hawaiian healing methods in concert with the very latest clinical practices to treat the largely Hawaiian population of the Wai'anae coast of the island of O'ahu. Ho'omau Ke Ola also provides transitional shelter and distributes food to residents in the community.

Ho'oipo DeCambra previously served as chair of the board of the Wai'anae Coast Comprehensive Health Center. She is a founding board member of Ke Ola O Hawai'i, an academic community partnership organization. She also sits on the board of the Hawai'i Health Foundation, which promotes a traditional Native Hawaiian diet, and serves on an ad hoc committee of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Women's Health, Minority Women's Health Panel of Experts. Ho'oipo is also a published poet.

I am pleased to have this opportunity to congratulate Ho'oipo and to thank her for devoting her considerable talents and boundless aloha to improving the lives of the people in her community and throughout the state.

ST. THOMAS SYNAGOGUE—A NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

HON. DONNA MC CHRISTENSEN

OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mrs. CHRISTENSEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the St. Thomas Synagogue, formally, the Synagogue of Beracha Veshalom Vegemiluth Hasidim, or in English, "the Synagogue of Blessing and Peace and Acts of Piety," located on Synagogue Hill overlooking Charlotte Amalie Harbor in the Federal Historic District of Charlotte Amalie, the capital of the United States Virgin Islands.

Today, September 12, 2000, marks the 167th Anniversary of the consecration of the St. Thomas Synagogue. This synagogue, a well-preserved structure, built 167 years ago today in 1833, is indeed rich in history, culture and architecture. It is the second oldest synagogue in the Western Hemisphere and the oldest in continuous use under the American flag.

For many Virgin Islanders, the St. Thomas Synagogue is a reminder of tolerance and equality, as well as of European expansion into the new world during the Spanish Inquisition of 1492. Practicing Jews were expelled

from Spain during that period. As a result of this exodus, many Jewish families established themselves in the then Danish West Indies which are now the U.S. Virgin Islands. Some of the surnames which date back to that time are still present in the Virgin Islands today such as: Maduro, Castro, Sasso, Levin, Bornn, and Monsanto.

The St. Thomas Synagogue is also revered as among one of the most architecturally interesting buildings on St. Thomas. This one story, three-bay front building measures forty feet by fifty feet, is rectangular in shape. Its foundations, made of masonry with lime mortar and plaster, and its walls, made of brick and cut stone load-bearing masonry walls with lime mortar and plaster, are still strong and sound. Its interior is immaculate with preserved artifacts and furniture centuries old. The most fascinating aspect is its flooring—13" marble tiles and covered with one inch of loose sand, a poignant reminder of the time when they had to worship in secret. The sand on the floor is a remnant of the days of the Marranos, Jews during the Spanish Inquisition who were forced to convert to Christianity but who secretly practiced their Judaism. Since practicing their faith was punishable by death, they met in cellars with sand covering the floor in order to muffle the sounds of their prayers.

On Friday, September 15, 2000, the United States Department of Interior will honor the U.S. Virgin Islands and the Hebrew Congregation of St. Thomas at a ceremony formally designating the St. Thomas Synagogue as a National Historic Landmark.

On behalf of the Congress of the United States of America, I congratulate the Hebrew Congregation of St. Thomas on attaining this honor and salute them for their dedicated service and contributions to the United States Virgin Islands.

TRIBUTE TO BRIAN M.
O'LAUGHLIN

HON. DENNIS MOORE

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to a noteworthy resident of the Third Congressional District of Kansas, Brian M. O'Laughlin, who lives in Prairie Village, Kansas, with his wife, Mimi, and their four sons.

Mr. O'Laughlin recently was named "Man of the Year" by the Missouri Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors for his service and leadership to his industry, community and clientele. He has been in the insurance and financial services industry in the Kansas City area for the past 17 years, where his practice specializes in insurance.

Mr. O'Laughlin is a past president of the Kansas City Life Underwriters Association [KCLUA] and currently serves on its board. KCLUA awarded him its highest honor in January 1999, as the "Herbert Hedges Man of the Year." He also has served his community as president of the Rockhurst High School Alumni Association and as the assistant coach and general manager of the Junior Blues High School Rugby Club. He was awarded the American Red Cross "Certification of Recognition for Extraordinary Personal Action" in July

1977 for resuscitating a two year old boy in a 1976 swimming pool accident.

Mr. O'Laughlin is: a charter member of the Serra Club of Johnson County, Kansas; past school board member of St. Ann's School and former PTA co-president, with Mimi O'Laughlin. He currently serves on the finance council for St. Ann's Catholic Church in Prairie Village, Kansas. He has been involved with organizations such as: the Leukemia Society; the Chamber of Commerce of Greater Kansas City; the Salvation Army, the Heart Association; Friends of the Arts and Friends of the Zoo; and the "Leave a Legacy" Foundation.

Finally, Brian O'Laughlin has coached over twenty five seasons of soccer, basketball and rugby. He also is a certified "International Doping Control Officer" for various international sports organizations and tests world class athletes for steroid use to ensure fair competition and the safety of the athletes.

Mr. Speaker, Brian O'Laughlin is the kind of concerned citizen whose selfless dedication to others binds our communities together. I commend him on his recognition as "Man of the Year" by the Missouri Association of Insurance and Financial Advisors and I am pleased to have this opportunity to publicly commend his good works before the House of Representatives.

HONORING SISTER CATHERINE
MORAN

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably detained in New York and missed the opening ceremonies of today's session. Accordingly, I deeply regret not being here in person to greet Sister Catherine Moran, who delivered the opening prayer earlier this afternoon.

In recent years, while there have been other clergy women who have had the honor of leading this body in its opening prayer, I understand, however, that Sister Catherine Moran is the first person who has never been ordained to be afforded this honor. Truly, this was an historic occasion.

However, Sister Catherine's entire life has been one of breaking precedent. Born in Brooklyn, she entered the convent on September 8, 1945, receiving a Masters Degree in Education from St. John's University, and advanced certificates in Administration from both Hofstra University and the State University of New York in Plattsburgh.

From 1975 until 1983, Sister Catherine Moran was the Principal at Albertus Magnus High School in Bardonia, New York. Albertus Magnus has long been one of the most prestigious and respected high schools in my Congressional District, and its luster is due in good part to the outstanding leadership which Sister afforded during her eight year tenure as its Principal.

Although she is still affiliated with the Dominican Convent in Sparkill, New York, for the past 14 years Sister has traveled over the border into New Jersey, where she serves the New Community Corporation in Newark as Human Resources director. Her outstanding service in this capacity earned the attention of

our colleague from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE), who sponsored Sister's participation in our opening ceremonies today.

Mr. Speaker, I would like all of our colleagues to be aware that on October 20th of this year, Sister Catherine Moran will be the recipient of the 2000 Founders Award from St. Thomas Aquinas College in my Congressional District, in Sparkill, NY. This highly prestigious award is presented annually to the individual who has exemplified the motto of St. Thomas Aquinas College: "Enlighten the Mind through Truth."

I plan to be on hand at the Aquinas Medal banquet this year as this truly remarkable woman is recognized for her compassion and for her service to humanity.

Mr. Speaker, it is notable that our opening prayer today was delivered by a truly unique individual who made history by being here with us.

TRIBUTE TO RAJ SOIN

HON. DAVID L. HOBSON

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. HOBSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to an outstanding Ohioan and an individual who has helped to show that the American Dream can become a reality.

Raj Soin came to this country from India in 1969 to attend graduate school. The airline which brought him to this country lost his luggage and Mr. Soin began his American odyssey with \$3 and only the clothes he was wearing. Through hard work and determination, he received his degree and began a career with Williams International in Michigan.

By 1984, Mr. Soin had created Modern Technologies Corporation and established it in Dayton to be near Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and its extensive military research facilities. As his businesses grew, he never forgot the importance of family. His wife and sons have publicly praised his ability to balance his professional and family commitments.

Mr. Soin is currently president and CEO of MTC International, a parent company for a number of high-tech and manufacturing businesses involving engineering, consulting work for the military, computer applications and services, plastic materials and land development. Mr. Soin is living proof that America is still a land of opportunity.

Mr. Soin's belief that the best investment is an investment in good people has given him a vision of excellence and helped him provide crucial leadership to Wright State University. Mr. Soin is committed to Wright State's development as a premier institution of higher learning and he has consistently demonstrated his ability to help this dream take form.

While building his own successful business ventures, Raj Soin has served on Wright State University's Board of Trustees since 1993 as well as its Business College Board of Advisors. He also serves on the boards of the Victoria Theatre, the Dayton Foundation, and the Ohio Business Roundtable. Additionally, he founded the Asian Indian American Business Group in 1987 and the Ohio India Project which raises funds for charitable work.

As a result of his steadfast support, Wright State University publicly recognized Mr. Soin

on September 11, 2000 by naming the school's College of Business and Administration in his honor.

As Ohio's Seventh District Representative to the Congress of the United States, I take this opportunity to join with Wright State University and our entire local community to honor the efforts and the achievements of Raj Soin. His many contributions to the Miami Valley are greatly appreciated by all.

A DAY AT THE RANCH

HON. SONNY CALLAHAN

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding accomplishments of A Day at the Ranch Youth Foundation. Founded in Mobile, Alabama, by Peggy Thrash and Gabriel Peck, Jr., A Day at the Ranch is currently headquartered in St. Elmo, Alabama, on a ten-acre horse ranch.

A Day at the Ranch provides a very unique opportunity for today's youth, especially disadvantaged young people. Away from the hustle and bustle of the city, A Day at the Ranch affords young men and women an opportunity to participate firsthand in the environment of a working horse ranch.

In addition to the many chores associated with running a ranch, the program also contains an educational component designed to broaden the young persons' awareness and knowledge of contributions made by African-American men and women in conjunction with horses.

Staffed by volunteers from across the state of Alabama, the ranch also gives students the opportunity to participate in events such as West Fest, as well as an annual trip to Houston, Texas.

West Fest was held in 1998 for Mobile County schools, and more than 5200 students attended the day's events. West Fest was highlighted by cultural activities such as the Bill Picket Rodeo, the largest African-American rodeo in the country, and a cultural exchange spotlighting Alabama's Native American Tribes and Civil War reenactments.

In 1999, A Day at the Ranch Youth Foundation selected 40 disadvantaged young people from across the state, as well as 40 youth in foster care. They traveled to Houston for the weekend and attended the Houston Livestock and Rodeo Show. This trip is now an annual event funded by supporters of A Day at the Ranch Youth Foundation.

Although the program is primarily designed for today's youth, A Day at the Ranch also hosts adult groups. Since 1996, more than 25,000 young people and adults alike have spent A Day at the Ranch. With the overwhelming social problems our young people face today, it is clear this program is informative and beneficial for the young people of Alabama.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Peggy Thrash and Gabriel Peck, Jr., for coming up with the innovative program, A Day at the Ranch. Not only are they helping educate our young people on the importance of good equestrian practices, but they are also providing a valuable lesson on the importance of hard work and responsibility.

HONORING THE STANDARD REGISTER COMPANY IN MONROE, NC

HON. ROBIN HAYES

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, today it is my privilege to recognize the Standard Register Company's facility in Monroe, NC, for successfully completing over 600,000 hours of operation with no lost time.

John Q. Sherman formed Standard Register Company in 1912 in Dayton, OH. Mr. Sherman and his company introduced Theodore Schirmer's paper-feeding invention, the autographic register, to the industrial world. Today, Standard Register is a member of the Business Forms Industry, and is a \$1.4 billion company with approximately 8,200 associates nationwide.

The plant in Monroe was formed on August 6, 1996, when Standard Register Company acquired Piedmont Printing. Since that date the employees at the Monroe facility have worked a total of 667,613 hours with no lost time, no work-related injuries. This great accomplishment is proof of the excellent work habits of all of the members of the Monroe plant.

I would like to extend special congratulations and commendations to a few of Standard Register's corporate officers and managers, Harry Seifert, Dave Fehrman, Rick Miller, Dan Buchholtz, Earl Ammons, and Terry E. Sizemore.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to congratulate the employees at Standard Register for their superior achievements, and I would ask all of my colleagues to join me in paying special tribute to them.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute Laura David, Erin Wiggins, Jennifer Iversen, Christina Barnes, and Merideth Holmes. They are outstanding young women who were honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by Green Meadows Council in Urbana, Illinois. Laura, Erin, Jennifer, Christina, and Merideth were honored on May 8, 2000 for earning the highest achievement that a young woman aged 14–17 or in grades 9–12 can earn in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments and has five requirements, each of which helps girls develop skills in the areas of leadership, career exploration, self-discovery, and service. The fifth requirement is a Gold Award Project that requires a minimum of 50 hours of participation.

Girl Scouts of the U. S. A., an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Awards to Senior Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive this award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout

Challenge, and also design and carry out a Girl Scout Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl, her troop leader, and an adult Girl Scout volunteer mentor.

Laura and Erin's Gold Award project was "Communities Helping Communities." They are members of Girl Scout Troop 299 in Champaign, Illinois. The idea for their project came when they participated in a school sponsored city clean-up project. They recognized the need to help elderly neighbors with yard work and beautification of their property. Together they organized and coordinated volunteer workers, obtained donations of plant materials and supplies and provided gardening services for eight elderly families and three churches. Upon completing this project, they evaluated the results. Laura felt that one of the benefits of this project was the families were able to provide input into the selection of flowers and how their flowerbeds were designed. Erin said she gained self-satisfaction from providing such a tangible improvement to homes. Benefits of the project were the experience of intergenerational and multi-racial neighbors working together.

Jennifer Iversen's Gold Award project involved obtaining computers for the residents of Manor Care Health Services. She is also a member of Girl Scout Troop 299 in Champaign, Illinois. Jennifer and a friend taught residents basic computer skills and how to access the Internet. These new skills provided residents the ability to use e-mail to correspond with family friends. Jennifer applied for and received a grant for continuation of this project next year with volunteer assistance from the social advocacy class at University Laboratory High School.

Christina Barnes's Gold Award project titled "Assistant Softball Coach" provided her the opportunity to share her talents and love of softball with young women aged 13–15. Christina is a member of Girl Scout Troop 400 in Philo, Illinois. She coached and taught this group fast pitch softball skills through the Park District. Her project also included developing a First Aid kit for the team and emphasizing nutrition in her instruction.

Merideth Holmes is an Independent Girl Scout from Monticello, Illinois, and her project, "Christian Cuddliness" involved working with members of a Junior Girl Scout troop to make teddy bears for children admitted to the emergency room of Ganta Memorial Hospital in Ganta, Liberia. Merideth enjoyed involving the Junior Girl Scouts in her project and being able to make an emergency room more comforting and less threatening for children.

I believe that Laura David, Erin Wiggins, Jennifer Iversen, Christina Barnes, and Merideth Holmes should receive public recognition for their significant service to their communities and country.

RECOGNIZING 5 OLYMPIC TEAM MEMBERS FROM THE 41ST DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

HON. GARY G. MILLER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. GARY MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to recognize five

athletes from California's 41st District that will be representing the United States at the XXVII Olympic Summer Games in Sydney, Australia. Leah O'Brien-Amico from Diamond Bar and Shelia Douty from Chino will be competing on the U.S. Women's Softball Team; Heather Brown from Yorba Linda on the U.S. Women's Volleyball Team; Brian Dunseth from Upland on the U.S. Men's Soccer Team; and Young In Cheon from Diamond Bar will be competing in Taekwondo.

I commend these very special individuals for sacrificing, training and competing to make it to the top of their respective sports. Their hard work has lead to their selection on the U.S. Olympic Team and with it the notoriety of being our country's finest athletes. It is a great honor to compete for the United States in the world's most prestigious athletic contest. Their communities and their nation are very proud of them. Our support and best wishes go with each one of them as they journey to Sydney, Australia to compete in this year's Olympic Summer Games.

A SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO THOMAS SUDDER FOR HIS DEDICATED SERVICE AND MYRIAD CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE FIELD OF JOURNALISM

HON. PAUL E. GILLMOR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. GILLMOR. Mr. Speaker, it is with great pride that I rise today to pay special tribute to an outstanding individual from the state of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, on August 31, 2000, Thomas Suddes, chief legislative reporter for the Cleveland Plain Dealer, retired after more than 25 years of service in the field of journalism.

Born in Youngstown, OH, Tom's educational journey began at St. Dominic Elementary and Cardinal Mooney High School. In 1976, Tom completed his bachelor of arts degree in journalism at the Ohio State University. Now, Tom will leave the Cleveland Plain Dealer after 18 years to pursue his doctorate degree in mass communications at Ohio University's E.W. Scripps School of Journalism.

While attending the Ohio State University, Tom worked as statehouse reporter, columnist, editorial page editor, and editor-in-chief of the student-run Ohio State Lantern newspaper. After graduating from OSU, Tom wrote for the Chicago Sun-Times and the Des Moines Register and Tribune. He also served as editorial page editor with Foster's Daily Democrat of Dover, New Hampshire and assistant news editor with the Clarion-Ledger of Jackson, MS.

In 1982, Tom Suddes began working for the organization that would showcase his talents and allow his career to flourish, the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Tom has served in many positions with the Cleveland Plain Dealer over the last 18 years. From state desk reporter to Columbus bureau chief, from columnist to chief legislative reporter, Tom Suddes has brought honor, integrity, and fair reporting to each of his assignments.

Journalists like Tom Suddes are a credit to their profession. They diligently work to secure stories, which bring their readers the informa-

tion they so desire. Yet, above all, they preserve the trust and respect of the leaders and public officials they cover.

Mr. Speaker, my wife, Karen, and I have known Tom Suddes for many years and have the highest regard for his character and abilities as a journalist. While Karen and I will sorely miss his insight into Ohio politics and his coverage of state and national events, we know that our friendship will continue to flourish. At this time, I would ask my colleagues of the 106th Congress to stand and join me in paying special tribute to Thomas Suddes. His professionalism and service are a credit to the field of journalism. We wish him the very best in all of his future endeavors.

VENEZUELA'S PRESIDENT CHAVEZ

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, I submit for my colleagues the August 16, 2000, Norfolk Daily News editorial entitled "Chavez travels: Venezuela's new president provides incentive to emphasize energy search." As the editorial correctly notes, Venezuela's new president, Hugo Chavez, is not winning friends here in America. At the request of the Speaker, this Member accompanied him on President Clinton's one-day trip to Colombia to view first hand the efforts within that country and its neighbors to reduce or eliminate the coca and poppy production, which are the basis of cocaine and heroin.

It is clear that Mr. Chavez considers himself, with a significant degree of grandiosity and self-assuredness, as the emerging political power in the region. This appears to have dangerous implications, and such actions by President Chavez, as noted in the editorial to include known belligerents to our national security, must be closely watched and, if necessary, responded to immediately.

Venezuela is the United States' leading supplier of imported crude and refined petroleum products. The United States accounts for 53 percent of Venezuela's exports. Venezuela's activities and cooperation within the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) under the Chavez Government was one factor in doubling oil prices.

Mr. Speaker, it is time we let Mr. Chavez know that we are concerned about his actions as a hemispheric neighbor.

[From the Norfolk Daily News, Aug. 16, 2000]

CHAVEZ TRAVELS—VENEZUELA'S NEW PRESIDENT PROVIDES INCENTIVE TO EMPHASIZE ENERGY SEARCH

Venezuela's new president, Hugo Chavez, was not winning friends among America's policymakers by cozying up to Cuban Dictator Fidel Castro or suggesting that Libya was a model of "participatory democracy." Now he has taken a step further in that direction by traveling to Iraq as part of a visit to OPEC nations that make up the cartel of oil producers.

It is the first visit of any foreign leader to Iraq since Saddam Hussein's forces invaded Kuwait 10 years ago, bringing on the Gulf War.

America cannot dictate who Chavez's friends can be, though it is cause for alarm that he embraces such firm enemies. Those

friendships, however, indicate to Americans that Venezuela's oil supplies, important to the United States, cannot be taken for granted.

That is no reason to waste time denouncing Chavez, but an incentive to re-emphasize the importance of developing new energy sources within the U.S.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE'S GULF WAR VOTE

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, former assistant Senate Republican Leader, Alan Simpson, has recalled for Americans the serious debate that went on in the Senate during the period leading up to the Gulf War. He tells us in a recent article, "The seriousness of the situation called for open, honest debate. No deal-making. No cajoling. No politics. Just an honest discussion, followed by an honest vote of conscience by each senator."

Mr. Speaker, Senator Simpson reports in the Las Vegas Review-Journal that the night before the floor debate, he and Senator Dole were sitting in the Republican cloakroom somberly contemplating the vote which could mean sending our troops to war. He recalls that suddenly Tennessee Senator AL GORE came in and asked, "How much time will you give me if I support the President?" After hearing that the Democrats had offered Senator GORE only seven minutes of camera time on the floor, the two Republican senators promised him twenty minutes—prime time, if possible.

Senator Simpson reports that later, after being told by GOP Senate Secretary Howard Greene that the time had not yet been finalized, Senator GORE exploded with the remark, "Damn it, Howard, if I don't get 20 minutes tomorrow, I'm going to vote the other way."

Senator Simpson says that it brings him no joy to recount the events leading up to the Gulf War, but feels he has to set the record straight because the Gore campaign is now proclaiming that the Vice President "broke with his own party to support the Gulf War." The former Senator from Nevada ruefully concludes that "it's much closer to the truth to say he broke for the cameras to support the Gulf War."

Mr. Speaker, I submit the article by Senator Simpson, entitled "Political Calculations and Gore's Gulf War Vote," which appeared in the Las Vegas Review-Journal for September 1, 2000 for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

POLITICAL CALCULATIONS AND GORE'S GULF WAR VOTE

Al Gore's running a new campaign ad across the country now, saying he is "fighting for us." But the true story of his Gulf War vote says he is usually fighting for Al. Here is the inside story of what happened.

The Gulf War vote was pretty serious business. I can't think of anyone who didn't have a lump in his or her throat as they weighed the situation—50,000 American troops were deployed; Saddam Hussein promising the "mother of all battles;" most "experts" predicting heavy American losses.

The choice was not an easy one. Senators with combat experience on both sides of the aisle were on both sides of the issue. Some

Democrats openly supported the measure; some Republicans openly opposed it. And vice versa.

The seriousness of the situation called for open, honest debate. No deal-making. No cajoling. No politics. Just an honest discussion, followed by an honest vote of conscience by each senator. As Republican whip, I worked with the Republican leader, Bob Dole, and the Democratic leaders, George Mitchell and Sam Nunn, to schedule the debate. As Republicans, Bob and I were responsible for scheduling time to speak for senators who supported the war. As Democrats, George and Sam were responsible for scheduling time to speak for those who opposed the war.

The night before this monumental debate, I sat in the Republican cloakroom with Sen. Dole. The mood was somber. The tension was palpable. We were on the verge of sending troops to war. Our national credibility was on the line. Would America stand up to tyranny and aggression in the Middle East? This was not some issue to be taken lightly.

As Bob and I discussed the debate schedule for the next day, a senator walked into our cloakroom and asked to speak to us. The senator's appearance and request surprised Bob and me. It surprised us because the senator was a Democrat, coming to ask for a favor. Who was that man?

It as Tennessee Sen. Al Gore Jr.

Sen. Gore got right to the point: "How much time will you give me if I support the president?" In layman's terms, Gore was asking how much debate time we would be willing to give him to speak on the floor if he voted with us.

"How much time will the Democrats give you?" Sen. Dole asked in response.

"Seven minutes," came the droning response.

"I'll give you 15 minutes," Dole said.

"And I'll give you five of mine, so you can have 20 minutes," I offered.

Gore seemed pleased, but made no final commitment, promising only to think it over.

Gore played hard to get. He had received his time. But now he wanted prime time. And Dole and I knew it. After Gore left, Dole asked Howard Greene, the Republican Senate secretary, to call Gore's office and promise that he would try to schedule Gore's 20 minutes during prime time, thus ensuring plenty of coverage in the news cycle.

Later that night, Sen. Gore called Greene and asked if Dole had him a prime time speaking slot. When Greene said nothing had been finalized yet, Gore erupted. "Damn it, Howard! If I don't get 20 minutes tomorrow, I'm going to vote the other way."

The following day, Gore arrived on the Senate floor with, I always thought, two speeches in hand. Gore was still waiting to see which side—Republicans or Democrats—would offer him the most and the best speaking time. Sen. Dole immediately asked the Senate to increase the amount of speaking time for both sides. I believe only then, after Gore realized we were asking for more time to make room for him on our side, that he finally decided to support the resolution authorizing the use of force to drive Saddam Hussein out of Kuwait.

It brings me no joy to recount the events leading up to the Gulf War vote. It isn't something I wanted to do. But it is something I have to do. I was there.

I have to set the record straight because the Gore campaign is now running an ad proclaiming that Al Gore, "broke with his own party to support the Gulf War." In reality, it's much closer to the truth to say he broke for the cameras to support the Gulf War.

And I have to set the record straight because the Gulf War vote was far too impor-

tant an issue to fall victim to politics and re-pulsive revising. It was a moment of challenge. And sadly, Al Gore was not up to it.

As a member of the U.S. Senate for 18 years, I saw many senators show their stuff when times got tough. And, sadly, I saw some who failed to rise to the occasion. In January of 1991, Al Gore put politics over principle.

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY, MYLAN SCHOOL OF PHARMACY

HON. WILLIAM J. COYNE

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. COYNE. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the 75th anniversary of Duquesne University's Mylan School of Pharmacy.

Seventy-five years ago this month, the Duquesne School of Pharmacy opened its doors. In the subsequent years, it has prepared thousands of pharmacists who have gone on to provide competent, professional service and advice to people across the country. Thy Mylan School of Pharmacy is widely recognized as one of the best pharmacy schools in the country. I am proud that this outstanding institution is located in my congressional district.

TRIBUTE TO THE KLEIN BRANCH

HON. ROBERT A. BORSKI

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. BORSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I honor the Jewish Community Centers of Greater Philadelphia's Raymond and Miriam Klein Branch, as they celebrate 25 years of servicing their community.

The Klein Branch opened its doors to society in 1975, as a haven not only for its members, but also for all in the community. The Klein Branch began and continues to reach out to many people, including the youth, senior citizens, New Americans, and also those with special needs.

Currently, the Klein Branch of the Jewish Community Centers of Greater Philadelphia offers a wide array of activities and programs. They consist of: preschool and kindergarten, summer camp, adult education, exercise and fitness classes, senior adult programs and clubs, after school programs, single parents groups, teen programs, and numerous planned trips for all of its members. The Klein Branch facilitates programs that encompass many different age groups and specifications, as to meet the varying needs of all people.

At the Klein Branch, "family" is always a principal priority. The center offers events that the entire family can partake in such as movie night, bingo night, dances, theater programs, and community service days. These programs provide means for family members to interact with one another, and strengthen the ties between them.

The Klein Branch has also labored to educate its members on Jewish holidays, culture and traditions. The center presents holiday meals and educational events such as Book Festivals and film series. It has also created

specific centers for meeting the needs of the Jewish community, such as the Stern Hebrew High School, Jewish Family and Children Services, and Jewish Employment and Vocational Services.

Mr. Speaker, the Raymond and Miriam Klein Branch should be commended for its tireless pursuit to support and pull together the Philadelphia community. The Klein Branch's devotion to enriching the lives of all people who enter their facilities should be recognized, as its members achieve 25 fulfilling years of community service. I congratulate and offer my best wishes for continued education in the coming years.

U.S.-INDIA RELATIONS

HON. BENJAMIN A. GILMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing H. Res. 572, a resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that it is in the interest of both the United States and India to expand and strengthen U.S.-India relations, intensify bilateral cooperation in the fight against terrorism, and broaden the on-going dialogue between the United States and India, of which the upcoming visit to the United States of the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, is a significant step.

This coming Thursday, Indian Prime Minister Atal Vajpayee will address a joint session of Congress. His historic visit comes at a precious moment in U.S.-Indian relations. The world's two largest and most vibrant democracies are in the process of creating a relationship that truly reflects our mutual interests.

Both of our governments are dedicated to the protection of the rule of law, democracy and freedom of religion. Our citizens share a fervent faith in these core values. It is also why India and the United States see eye-to-eye on so many regional concerns.

China's hegemony, the spread of Islamic terrorism spilling out of Afghanistan and Pakistan, the narco-dictatorship in Burma, China's illegal occupation of Tibet, are serious concerns to both of our nations.

During this past summer, the world was horror stricken when Islamic terrorists gunned down some 101 Hindu pilgrims in Kashmir. The massacre came only two weeks after the largest militant Kashmiri group, Hezb-ul Mujahadeen, called for a cease fire. The killings were apparently done to sabotage any attempt to peacefully broker a settlement to the Kashmir crises. All of us are outraged by the brutal barbaric killings of innocent civilians.

Such malicious extraordinary violence reinforces my conviction that India and the United States must develop a much closer military and intelligence relationship. A special relationship is needed so that we can share our knowledge and skills in order to successfully confront our mutual enemies who wish to destroy the basic principles of our societies.

Regrettably, the State Department creates confusion among our friends and allies in Asia by promoting a "strategic partnership" with China and by ignoring the fact that Beijing, in violation of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, transfers and sells nuclear and ballistic

weapons technology to Pakistan, a militaristic nation that spreads terrorism throughout South Asia by supporting the Taliban and other repressive forces. China has also sold billions of dollars of arms to the narco dictatorship in Burma that borders on India.

We need to lift the remaining sanctions that were imposed on India for testing nuclear weapons. As long as the State Department permits China to go unchecked and it continues to stoke the fires in South Asia, India will need to be able to defend itself.

The Prime Minister's address to Congress this week will afford all of our Members of the House and Senate the opportunity to hear about issues of importance in the U.S.-India bilateral relationship, including trade, energy, investment, science, information technology, as well as cooperative efforts to combat terrorism and to achieve regional peace and security in South Asia—a region of prime importance to our national interests.

As the current Indian government works to ensure that India remains secure, we should be marching shoulder-to-shoulder with her during this new century.

I look forward to meeting with the Prime Minister and working closely with him and his government on initiatives that bring peace and prosperity to India and Asia, and even stronger bonds of friendship between our two nations.

I submit the full text of H. Res. 572 for the RECORD and I urge my colleagues to support the resolution.

H. RES. 572

Whereas the United States and the Republic of India are two of the world's largest democracies that together represent one-fifth of the world's population and more than one-fourth of the world's economy;

Whereas the United States and India share common ideals and a vision for the 21st century, where freedom and democracy are the strongest foundations for peace and prosperity;

Whereas in keeping with this vision India has given refuge to His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Burmese refugees fleeing repression in Burma, and is a refuge for people in the region struggling for their basic human rights;

Whereas the United States and India are partners in peace with common interests in and complementary responsibility for ensuring international security and regional peace and stability;

Whereas the United States and India are allies in the cause of democracy, sharing our experience in nurturing and strengthening democratic institutions throughout the world and fighting the challenge to democratic order from forces such as terrorism;

Whereas the growing partnership between the United States and India is reinforced by the ties of scholarship, commerce, and increasingly of kinship among our people;

Whereas the industry, enterprise, and cultural contributions of Americans of Indian heritage have enriched and enlivened the societies of both the United States and India; and

Whereas the bonds of friendship between the United States and India can be deepened and strengthened through cooperative programs in areas such as education, science and technology, information technology, finance and investment, trade, agriculture, energy, the fight against poverty, improving the environment, infrastructure development, and the eradication of human suffering, disease, and poverty: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the House of Representatives that—

(1) the United States and the Republic of India should continue to expand and strengthen bilateral security, economic, and political ties for the mutual benefit of both countries, and for the maintenance of peace, stability, and prosperity in South Asia;

(2) the United States should consider removing existing unilateral legislative and administrative measures imposed against India, which prevent the normalization of United States-India bilateral economic and trade relations;

(3) established institutional and collaborative mechanisms between the United States and India should be maintained and enhanced to further a robust partnership between the two countries;

(4) it is vitally important that the United States and India continue to share information and intensify their cooperation in combating terrorism; and

(5) the upcoming visit of the Prime Minister of India, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, to the United States is a significant step toward broadening and deepening the friendship and cooperation between United States and India.

WHAT'S SO GREAT ABOUT CANADA'S MEDICAL SYSTEM?

HON. PHILIP M. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Bill McArthur is a practicing physician, research scientist and writer in Vancouver, B.C. In a recent issue of the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, he criticizes some U.S. politicians for promising they can offer Americans much cheaper drugs simply by copying the Canadian pharmaceutical system. For one thing, he argues, the reason some drugs are 23 percent cheaper in Canada is that individual incomes there are 24 percent lower than in the United States, and therefore manufacturers there are able to make and sell drugs at a lower price.

The doctor stresses, however, that up to 50 percent of any Canada-United States price-differential is due to the cost of legal liability in the United States. Americans, he says, "sue more often, win their cases more often, and get much larger settlements than Canadians"—and those extra costs must be added to the price of United States drugs. In addition, he argues, much of the cost-differential is the result of the expensive continuous research and development effort in U.S. companies, where most of the world's new drugs and new cures are created.

In contrast to the significant progress of American medical technology, Dr. McArthur observes that Canada ranks "right in there with Poland, Mexico, and Turkey near the bottom of the 29 OECD countries." He concludes that any suggestion by politicians that pharmaceuticals are much cheaper in Canada "is just plain wrong."

Mr. Speaker, I submit Dr. McArthur's article, "What's So Great about Canada's Medical System?" as printed in the *Las Vegas Review-Journal* on September 1, 2000, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to enable all Americans to compare the real status of medical costs and services between our two countries.

[*Las Vegas Review-Journal*, Sept. 1, 2000]

WHAT'S SO GREAT ABOUT CANADA'S MEDICAL SYSTEM?

PATIENTS PAY MORE FOR DRUGS; MANY COME TO U.S. FOR TREATMENT

(By Bill McArthur)

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Some politicians are promising they can deliver cheap drugs for Americans by copying the Canadian system. Beware—the silly season lasts until Nov. 7.

The claim that pharmaceuticals are hugely cheaper in Canada is just plain wrong. Many drugs are much more expensive in Canada and generic prices are consistently higher. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reports that prices for brand name drugs are overall 23 percent lower in Canada. However, individual incomes of Canadians are 24 percent lower and the standard of living is lower.

That is what happens when an economy is badly managed—wages and standard of living decline and manufacturers are able to make and sell drugs and other products at a lower price.

The politicians promoting Canadian drug pricing should quit loading the buses bound for Canada and consider loading up 747's heading to Southeast Asia. Drugs and other products are really cheap there. However, per capita income, standard of living and prices are inseparable and I doubt Americans want a Southeast Asian standard of living.

Dr. Richard Manning, when at Brigham Young University in 1997, demonstrated that up to 50 percent of any Canada-U.S. price differential was due to the cost of legal liability in the United States.

Americans sue more often, win their cases more often and get much larger settlements than Canadians. These costs have to be added to the price of drugs and artificially jack up the cost to consumers.

I'll bet the folks clambering on the buses to Canada haven't been told they have very little hope of collecting anything if they suffer serious complications from drugs prescribed and purchased in Canada.

The bulk of the world's new drugs are developed in the United States. Canada and many other countries do not do their share of pharmaceutical R&D. So if all the really cheap drugs for Americans are bought from Third World countries, who will do the R&D?

The drug companies will be fine because they will have switched to making largely unregulated veterinary drugs or more likely, nonpharmaceutical products.

But who is going to do the R&D to develop the cures for diabetes, osteoporosis, coronary artery disease, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and all the other diseases that affect the elderly?

No one—that's who! And with those over 65 doubling to 25 percent of the population by 2025, what lies ahead for those now under 40, when they reach their golden years—ill health and poverty—that's what.

I am a practicing physician in the pharmaceutical nirvana lauded by some U.S. politicians. Every day I see my patients suffering in the collapsing health-care system that we have in Canada. In terms of medical technology we rank right in there with Poland, Mexico and Turkey near the bottom of the 29 OECD countries.

Patients wait months for a simple CT scan or an MRI. Recently I had to tell a lady she had cancer and also that she had to wait 10 weeks for the appointment to be assessed for treatment.

In Ontario in one year, 121 people were permanently removed from the coronary artery bypass graft list because they had waited so long, they were now too ill to withstand the surgery.

One hundred twenty-one, souls condemned to a slow, unpleasant and very expensive death because of the lack of timely care.

Every day I see patients suffering because government regulations prevent me from prescribing frontline drugs, or because our system of price controls and delays in approval mean that they are not available at any cost.

Just three years ago, I personally needed to drive periodically to Washington state to get medication that was not available in Canada. This is the system that some politicians say they would impose on the United States.

Provision of pharmaceuticals for the elderly, the poor and the chronically ill is an important objective in all civilized societies, but Canada does not provide an example to emulate.

Americans deserve something far better than Canada's ramshackle health-care system. Come to think of it, so do Canadians.

UNITED STATES HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM

SPEECH OF

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 7, 2000

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. 4115) to authorize appropriations for the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, and for other purposes:

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise in strong support of H.R. 4415.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum stands in our nation's capital in solemn testimony to the terrible power of senseless hatred and the ultimate triumph of faith and the human spirit. It guards the memory of the six million Jews and millions more who fell victim to Nazi Germany's genocidal persecution during World War II. And it stands as a symbol for those who survived this tragedy, assuring them that we are committed to keeping their stories alive.

An investment in the Holocaust Memorial Museum is an investment that strengthens the very fabric of our society. The nearly 15 million people who have visited the museum since its establishment have seen the pictures of murdered families, loyal and productive members of society, who were sent to their deaths for the crime of being Jewish. They have seen the gaunt bodies of survivors, liberated by allied troops from the death camps, facing the reality of families destroyed and lives shattered. They have seen the examples of the righteous, like Raoul Wallenberg, who risked their lives to defy Nazi hatred and save their Jewish brethren. Because of this museum, 15 million people know the price society pays when contempt triumphs over compassion, when people blinded by hatred are allowed to reign free.

In light of the events of the past decade, of the strife we have seen in Bosnia, Rwanda, Kosovo, and other places, it is more important than ever that we offer our full and unwavering support to the educational and cultural mission of the Holocaust Memorial Museum. It is a powerful rebuke to those who would divide us, both at home and abroad. It is a clear statement, a tangible symbol, of our active, ceaseless resistance to the darker impulses of humanity. It is a manifestation of our commit-

ment to end hatred and bigotry in all their forms, to liberate those who face misfortune and oppression, and to cherish the differences among the world's inhabitants. The museum is at once a monument to the past and a challenge for the future.

As a first step toward meeting this challenge, I urge my colleagues to support this bill.

INTRODUCTION OF HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REGARDING QUALITY OF CARE IN ASSISTED LIVING FACILITIES

HON. FORTNEY PETE STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, I join today with my colleague Representative COYNE to introduce a House Joint Resolution relating to the quality of care in assisted living facilities.

As long-term care has emerged as a vital issue for the health and well-being of our nation's elderly, assisted living is emerging as a popular model. More and more consumers are drawn to the ideals of privacy and independence that are promoted by the assisted living industry. States have followed the trend by increasingly providing public funding via Medicaid's Home & Community-Based Services waiver for assisted living services.

Despite assisted living's popularity; however, there remain many questions regarding the direction of this industry. Assisted living facilities are defined and arranged in a variety of ways. Some view assisted living as housing residences while others view them as medical service providers. Many facilities often do not allow "aging in place" despite pictures painted by their marketing brochures. States have responded with varying definitions, regulations, and oversight, resulting in unequal consumer protections throughout the country.

Quality of care in assisted living facilities has been an issue of concern. A GAO study found that 25 percent of surveyed facilities were cited for five or more quality of care or consumer protection violations during 1996 and 1997, and 11 percent were cited for 10 or more problems. I understand that steps have been taken to address these concerns, but news reports of lawsuits filed on behalf of assisted living residents continue to illustrate the impact of poor quality on the health of elderly residents.

Just a few weeks ago in my district, an elderly woman passed away in an assisted living facility due to hemorrhaging from her dialysis shunt. Two times, she pressed her call pendant for help, but both of these calls were cleared and reset 10 minutes later. The facility did not place a 911 call for assistance until 1 hour and 34 minutes later. There was no nurse on duty, and all four resident aides in the facility at the time have denied responding to the calls or clearing/resetting the call system. This situation is still under investigation, but it highlights the seriousness of inadequate quality of care in these facilities.

A new Milbank Memorial Fund publication entitled, "Long-Term Care for the Elderly with Disabilities: Current Policy, Emerging Trends, and Implications for the Twenty-First Century," by Robyn I. Stone is an excellent review of issues facing assisted living. As the article in-

dicates there are many questions concerning the current and future state of the assisted living movement. Because of these questions, I am proposing a White House Conference to help advance our knowledge and awareness of these issues, and if appropriate, recommend public policy steps that are necessary to ensure the optimal development of this industry.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to join me in increasing our understanding of the assisted living industry. By focusing on consumer protections and quality of care, we will work to ensure the health and well-being for our country's elderly.

I submit an excerpt from the Robyn Stone paper along with a May 8, 1999 New York Times editorial calling attention to problems in this sector:

ASSISTED LIVING

Another trend that is attracting attention from policymakers, private developers, and consumers is assisted living. One significant problem with this trend is the lack of a consistent definition used by providers, regulators, and policymakers. Some argue that "assisted living" is just a '90s label for a long-term care setting that has been around for centuries—another example of "old wine in new bottles." Homes for the aged, frequently associated with nonprofit fraternal and religious organizations, proliferated in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries to supply room and board for poor, infirm elderly people. Over the past three decades, sporadic attention has focused on scandalous mistreatment of residents in board and care homes, a version of homes for the aged that also became a refuge for the people with chronic mental illness in response to the deinstitutionalization frenzy of the 1960s.

In the 1980s the term "residential care facility" became fashionable as a catch-all label for places providing room, board, and some level of protective oversight. Hawes et al. (1993) have estimated that about a half million people live in residential care facilities or board and care homes in the United States. Perhaps twice that number are living in unlicensed facilities (November et al., 1997).

It is somewhat ironic that homes for the aged, board and care homes, and other types of residential care were replaced in the late 1960s and 1970s by nursing homes modeled after hospitals. "Nursing homes" have delivered far less nursing care than the name suggests. Today residential care is again in fashion. It is viewed as a desirable alternative to nursing homes because of its ostensibly less institutional character and its emphasis on a social, rather than a medical, model. A number of states, including Oregon, Washington, Florida, and Colorado, have aggressively tried to use residential care as a less costly substitute for institutions. One recent study estimates that anywhere between 15 and 70 percent of the nursing home population, nationwide, could live in residential care instead (Spector et al., 1996). Kane (1997) has questioned the judgment of hospital discharge planners who refer elders with disabilities to nursing homes, rather than alternative arrangements, because 24-hour care is supposedly available. She notes that remarkably little nursing care is provided in nursing homes. For example, a survey of nursing home residents in six states found that 39 percent of the residents received no care from a registered nurse in 24 hours; residents who did receive such care received an average of only 7.9 minutes; care by a nursing assistant averaged 76.9 minutes daily (Friedlob, 1993). Despite these arguments, empirical research has been equivocal on the

issue of the "substitutability" and cost savings of residential care compared to nursing home placement (Kane et al., 1991; Newcomer et al., 1995b; Sherwood and Morris, 1983). In fact, residential care is more likely to be a substitute for living in one's own home than in a nursing home.

What appears to distinguish assisted living from residential care in general and from the somewhat pejorative "board and care" is a matter of philosophy and emphasis on care, not just housing (Kane, 1997). Some have also suggested that assisted living is the rich person's residential care while board and care is for poor people who rely on federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and state supplements (SSP) to cover the costs. A recent survey of assisted living regulations in 50 states indicates that four states—Alabama, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Wyoming—use the terms "assisted living" and "board and care" interchangeably (Mollica and Snow, 1996). For the other states, key characteristics differentiating assisted living from other types of residential care are: an explicit focus on privacy, autonomy, and independence, including the ability to lock doors and use a separate bathroom; an emphasis on apartment settings in which residents may choose to share living space; and the direct provision of, or arrangement for, personal care and some nursing services, depending on degrees of disability.

As noted in an earlier section on care settings, Hawes et al. (1999) recently completed the first national survey of assisted living, using a national probability sample of facilities that met several criteria. These include having 11 or more beds, primarily serving an elderly population; and providing 24-hour staff oversight, housekeeping, at least two meals a day, and personal assistance with two or more activities of daily living (ADLs). According to preliminary findings from a telephone survey, most facilities offer consumers a range of privacy options. Single rooms were the most common residential unit (52 percent); the rest of the units were apartments. The most common type of single room was a private room with a full bathroom; the most common apartment was a one-bedroom for single occupancy.

While most facilities reported a general willingness to serve residents with moderate physical limitations, fewer than half were willing to admit or retain residents who needed assistance with transfers from a bed or chair. Furthermore, fewer than half of participating facilities would admit (47 percent) or retain (45 percent) residents with moderate to severe cognitive impairment; only 28 percent would admit or retain residents with behavioral symptoms such as wandering.

In assessing the extent to which these facilities' characteristics match the philosophy of assisted living, Hawes et al., (1999) concluded that only 11 percent offered high privacy and high service. Another 18 percent provided high privacy but low service. Twelve percent offered low privacy but high service. The researchers noted that residents of these assisted living facilities had considerably more privacy and choice than residents in most nursing homes and in the board and care homes they had investigated in a previous study. Nevertheless, facilities varied widely. A substantial segment of the industry provided environments that did not reflect the philosophy of assisted living. Furthermore, the many facilities whose admission or retention policies excluded people with the cognitive impairments or severe physical disabilities suggests that assisted living is not an environment where those who experience significant functional decline can "age in place."

While assisted living does warrant serious consideration by policymakers, providers,

and consumers, a number of impediments to its development need attention. Today, the assisted living market is primarily composed of the well-off elderly, with little available to moderate- or low-income consumers, as the recent study by Hawes et al. (1999) confirms. This gap is due, in part, to the limited sources and inadequate amounts of public financing (primarily SSI and SSP), which could help subsidize room, board, and care for financially strapped individuals and their families. The most common monthly rate for facilities offering either high service or high privacy was approximately \$1,800 in 1998.

Other impediments to assisted living include concerns, expressed by state policy-makers and potential private providers, about balancing consumer choice and privacy on one hand with health, safety, and liability considerations on the other. One major issue reflecting this concern is the degree to which states are willing to moderate their nurse practice acts to allow the delegation of certain tasks, such as administering medication, caring for wounds, and changing catheters (Kane, 1997). A number of states, such as Oregon, Kansas, Texas, Minnesota, and New York, have included nurse delegation provisions, but the latitude and interpretations of the provisions vary tremendously. Not surprisingly, they have met serious resistance by many nurses' organizations, for whom professional turf is as significant as care issues.

The motives of the assisted living industry have also been questioned. The industry includes more real estate developers and hotel managers than care providers. Furthermore, as nursing homes look for new markets and reimbursement strategies that circumvent government regulation, many skilled nursing facilities may simply lay carpet, install door locks, and hang out the "assisted living" shingle. Finally, there are questions about the amount of assistance that these facilities actually provide. According to the study by Hawes et al., 65 percent of the participating facilities supplied "low service"; that is, they did not have an RN on staff or did not provide nursing care, although they did provide 24-hour staff oversight, housekeeping, two meals, and personal assistance. Another 5 percent, categorized as "minimal service," supplied no personal assistance with ADLs. Given that many facilities do not admit or retain people with severe physical disabilities or cognitive impairment, the level of care is additional cause for concern.

[From the New York Times, May 8, 1999]

THE NEED FOR CARE AS WELL AS PROFIT

Among other things, the 1990's will be remembered as the decade when developers and older, affluent, anxious Americans discovered each other with enthusiasm, with results both encouraging and worrisome. The concept that both they and Wall Street have embraced is called assisted living. There is no common definition of it. Each of the 50 states regulates it differently, and the Federal Government not at all. But to older retirees who can pay to live in the new and re-conditioned spaces sprouting across the country, the assisted living communities offer something irresistible. It is the promise of Pleasantville, where they can live out their lives gracefully, with hotel services, assistance when they need it, and the chance to hold off or avoid what many of the aged most fear—the nursing home.

For developers, some with no experience in caring for the aged, the attraction is clear. The number of old people of financial means is growing. Some 6.5 million now need some help with the chores of daily living. That figure is expected to double by 2020. Ten years ago there was not even an industry trade

group. Today the Assisted Living Federation of American estimates there is a kaleidoscopic collection of about 30,000 such facilities in the United States, with a million old people living in them, almost all of whom pay their own way.

Some facilities fall into state licensing categories and some do not. Their average national monthly rate per person is \$1,500 but elegant two-bedroom units on Long Island may rent for \$5,000 or more. The National Investment Conference, a group that specializes in the senior housing market, found in a survey of 73 assisted living developments released this year that the median profit margin was 29 percent. For a quarter of the properties, it was more than 35 percent. Those numbers warm Wall Street, but do not guarantee that the communities deliver high-quality services.

Because the phenomenon has grown up around existing rules, many kinds of places can advertise "assisted living." A Government Accounting Office survey, performed at the request of the U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging, found that about half the residents sign up without being sure what services the facilities provide, how much they cost or what medical care the residents can count on. A quarter of the places surveyed were cited for five or more problems involving quality of care or resident protection within two years.

When Albert Fleischmann, 85, a St. Petersburg Yacht Club member and retired owner of a hardware chain, moved into an assisted living facility in Pinellas County, Florida, in 1997, his daughter was reassured. Patricia Fleischmann Johnson heads a charity that serves as guardian for 134 people in such places. But when Mr. Fleischmann suffered a heart attack at his table in the dining room this year, he was ignored. He called his daughter. She took him to the hospital. She then called back to ask the facility how he was, and was told—as if he were there—that he was "fine." Because Mr. Fleischmann likes the place, he is still there. But his daughter, who testified before the Senate committee, is more concerned now, and she is not alone.

There are no pending bills in Congress, but 32 states are expected to consider legislation this year to increase regulation of the assisted living industry. They should do so. With so many frail lives and so much money involved, this issue is not going away.

HONORING DR. SAM CALLAWAY

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sympathy that I wish to recognize the life and exceptional contributions of Dr. Sam Callaway. Sam Callaway passed away on July 12, 2000 at the age of 86. Dr. Callaway served the community of Durango, Colorado for forty-two years, beginning his practice in 1946 and retiring in 1998. Dr. Callaway cared for his patients, giving both time and compassion to each person he treated. His dedication was evident in his manner, his attitude of interest and in his practice of going to patients in need, day or night. Known for his bedside manner, Sam Callaway was a model of kindness and gentility. Dr. Callaway was not only appreciated and respected by his patients, but also by his colleagues. He was often requested to assist in surgeries. Dr. Callaway

was active in the community as well, serving as a member of the Durango Elks Lodge and Masonic Lodge. He served our country in the Navy during World War II as part of the medical corps in the South Pacific. Mr. Speaker, Dr. Callaway was a selfless man, giving endlessly to ensure the well-being of others. His service to this great nation, as well as his 42 years of medical service and countless years of kindness to the citizens of the Durango community, are honorable and worthy of recognition. I am confident that in spite of this great loss, the family and friends of Dr. Sam Callaway can take comfort in the knowledge that each is a better person for having known him. It is with this that I pay tribute to the life of this accomplished and wonderful man.

REPEAL OF THE FEDERAL CHARTER OF THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives recently voted on H.R. 4892, a bill to repeal the federal charter of the Boy Scouts of America. I voted against the bill, and would like to take this opportunity to explain my reasons.

My vote against this legislation should not in any way be interpreted as a weakening in my support for banning discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. I deplore discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. I will continue to work to meaningfully expand our nation's civil rights protections for gays and lesbians.

At the same time, I share the concerns raised by others about the policy of discrimination that gave rise to the Supreme Court case in *Boy Scouts of America versus Dale*. Certainly we all recognize the high regard the Boy Scouts of America are held in by millions of Americans. The organization has played a positive role in the lives of millions of young Americans.

In June, a sharply divided Supreme Court held that applying New Jersey's public accommodations law to require the Boy Scouts to admit a homosexual member violates the Boy Scouts' First Amendment right of expressive association. As a practical matter, therefore, the Boy Scouts will be permitted to exclude citizens from participating in their organization solely on the basis of their sexual orientation. I regret the Supreme Court's decision.

Unfortunately, a Congressional review of the federal charter given to the Boy Scouts, and the process the Republican leadership has employed in bringing this bill to the House floor, is not the appropriate venue to address this issue. I am disappointed that the Judiciary Committee did not fulfill its responsibility to hold hearings on this legislation. I strongly believe that the Republican leadership has not properly reviewed the underlying legal and constitutional issues at stake in this bill, and I regret that the bill has been brought up under the suspension of the rules. Under this procedure, members have no opportunity to ask questions or offer amendments. Rather than considering legislation to revoke the federal charter of the Boy Scouts—which in and of

itself will do nothing to protect our society from discrimination—this Congress should be considering substantive legislation to strengthen anti-discrimination laws based on one's sexual preference.

I also believe that Congress should conduct a comprehensive review of its system of granting charters to private organizations. As you know, Congress has chartered roughly 90 nonprofit corporations over the years, including many well-known patriotic, charitable, historical, or educational purpose organizations. I share the concerns of my colleagues that the public may misinterpret the granting of a federal charter as a sign of Congressional or governmental approval of an organization. In 1989, the House Judiciary Committee decided to place a moratorium on federal charters. I believe the Committee should examine whether Congress should allow existing federal charters to lapse, so that Congress is no longer in the business of seeming to endorse private organizations.

Let me reiterate that I believe discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation is unacceptable. I will continue to support H.R. 1082, to expand federal criminal law protection to extend to sexual orientation, and I will continue to work for the enactment of the Employment Non-Discrimination Act (ENDA). I believe that the Congress must take concrete steps to revise government policies that would bring about a more inclusive American family, which embraces all of our citizens as individuals worthy of equal protection of the law.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, September 12, 2000, I was unavoidably absent on a matter of critical importance and missed the following votes:

On H.R. 2090 (rollcall No. 460), Exploration of the Seas Act, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. GREENWOOD, I would have voted "yea."

On H.R. 4957 (rollcall No. 461), to amend the Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act to extend the legislative authority for the Black Patriots Foundation, introduced by the gentleman from New York, Mr. RANGEL, I would have voted "yea."

On H.R. 3632, (rollcall No. 462), the Golden Gate National Recreation Area Boundary Adjustment Act, introduced by the gentleman from California, Mr. LANTOS, I would have voted "yea."

On H.R. 4583, (rollcall No. 463), authorization extension for the Air Force Memorial Foundation, introduced by the gentleman from Utah, Mr. HANSEN, I would have voted "yea".

On S. 1374 (rollcall No. 464), the Jackson Multi-Agency Campus Act, introduced by the gentleman from the other body, Mr. CRAIG of Idaho, I would have voted "yea."

HONORING DR. KENT VOSLER

HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of Dr. Kent Vosler. On September 16, 2000 Dr. Vosler will be admitted into the Ohio State University Athletic Hall of Fame. In addition to his contribution to the Buckeye Diving team, Kent was also on the 1976 Montreal Olympic team.

Kent is one of a long list of great Ohio State divers. His accomplishments at Ohio State were many. He was a four time NCAA All-American and a four time Ohio State Scholar Athlete. While a senior in high school he won gold medals in 1 meter diving and in 10 meter platform diving at the national age group championships, and was coached at various times by Ohio State Hall of Famers Ron O'Brien, Vince Panzano and Hobie Billingsley. He later won four National AAU diving championships, was a member of the 1975 Pan American Games American team, and the 1976 Olympic team.

Kent was born December 6, 1955 in Dayton, Ohio but he now considers Eaton, Ohio, in the heart of Ohio's 8th Congressional District his home. He is the only Olympian to ever hail from Preble County, Ohio. All of Ohio is proud of Kent and I congratulate him on his many accomplishments.

HONORING DR. JOE VIGIL

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is a privilege and an honor to have this opportunity to pay tribute to one of Alamosa's most well-loved and admired coaches, Dr. Joe Vigil, as he prepares to leave Adams State College after a decorated and distinguished 29-year career. Joe has been the embodiment of service and success during his time at Adams State and clearly deserves the praise and recognition of this body as he, his runners and the town of Alamosa, Colorado celebrate his groundbreaking career.

If ever there were a person who embodied the spirit and values that motivate others to achieve success, it is Joe. He has distinguished himself through his exceptional leadership and service that have placed him amongst the elite running coaches in the country. He was voted No. 3 on the list of Colorado's top collegiate coaches in the past 100 years and received the honor of NCAA and NAIA Coach Of The Year 14 times. He has also served the United States as an international coach on 17 different occasions, including several Olympic Games. Most notably, Joe coached his teams to 18 national championships, accounting for more than 350 All-Americans.

Mr. Speaker, Joe's commitment to his community has been so great that it led the Alamosa City Council to proclaim August 12, 2000, Joe I. Vigil day. Their proclamation reads:

"Whereas Dr. Joe I. Vigil has led Adams State College teams to athletic excellence

over the years, whereas he has successfully coached numerous Olympic and champion athletes, whereas he is an inspiration for recreational runners and a role model for all, whereas he represents Alamosa nationally and internationally as an athletic ambassador, now therefore, I, Charles J. Griego, Mayor Pro Tem of Alamosa, Colorado, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby proclaim August 12, 2000, as Dr. Joe I. Vigil Day in the City of Alamosa, Colorado."

As Joe celebrates leaving Adams State College and Alamosa, Mr. Speaker, I wanted to take this opportunity to say thank you and congratulations on behalf of the United States Congress. In every sense, Joe is a great coach who deserves praise and admiration from all of us. I wish him the best of luck as he continues to pursue his coaching career in Green Valley, Arizona. Joe is one of the nation's best and someone we can all be proud of.

My thanks to him for a job well done.

HONORING ART FURUYA

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Mr. Art Furuya, formerly of Nashville, Illinois. While he may no longer reside in my district, there is a valuable lesson we can learn from his story.

When most 17 year olds think of cars, proms and graduation, Art's thoughts turned to defending his country. You see, December 7, 1941, the day Pearl Harbor was attacked, was Art's birthday. The following Monday, Art, who is of Japanese descent, went to enlist in the war effort. He tried to enlist in the Army, Navy and Marines, but none would take him because of his Japanese heritage.

He and his family were separated and were victims of the internment camps. Surprisingly, after suffering that great injustice, the one thing that never left his heart was his love of America.

After leaving the camp, he was finally allowed to enter the Army in 1943 as part of the heavy weapons battalion of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team along with many Japanese Americans. The fact that he had little training and did not know how to put up a tent made little difference to Art. He was eager to serve and fight for the land he loved.

The 442nd may be best known for their "Go For Broke" mantra when they were rescuing about 200 fellow soldiers of the 141st Regiment of the 36th Division. Eight hundred men died in that rescue effort. His company started with 150 men and ended up with 16 after that fateful battle. Art won 2 Purple Hearts for his service.

The 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat team, in which Art served, gained a total of 18,143 individual decorations, 9,486 Purple Hearts, and 560 Silver Stars and 7 Presidential Unit Citations. Not a bad record for a group of men that were originally unwanted and deemed suspicious by others.

There has been much written about the "Greatest Generation"—those World War II vets who set forth and saved the world. I don't know if we as a nation can adequately give

thanks for their blood, sweat and sacrifice. In many respects, Art and his comrades symbolize the unyielding human spirit—overcoming any obstacle, no matter how difficult, without the expressed purpose of gaining fame or glory. They were just doing their duty. No more. No less.

To Art Furuya, his comrades in his battalion and to those that never made it home from this great war, you have earned this soldier's respect. Thank you for all your service.

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING UNITED STATES-INDIA RELATIONS

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I welcome Prime Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee of India—the Prime Minister of a key strategic ally of the United States and an important partner in the struggle against international terrorism. Mr. Vajpayee's government has achieved significant economic development, modernization, and consolidation of democracy in India. These accomplishments are all the more impressive when examined in the context of the terrorism India has to cope with on a daily basis. It is so easy for any government to seize on such a threat in order to centralize power at the expense of personal freedoms. It is so tempting to cite foreign security threats in order to legitimize a military coup. However, New Delhi has elected to fight terrorism and develop India without infringing on the population's democratic rights and freedoms. And this is a major, yet unheralded, triumph of both Mr. Vajpayee's government and the people of India.

To comprehend India's recent achievements one must take a closer look at the terrorist threat posed to India.

Despite undeniable achievements of the Indian security forces, the situation in Kashmir continues to deteriorate. The forces used against India now include a combination of Kashmiri fighters and a growing number of foreign operatives.

The terrorist threat to India goes beyond the disputed Kashmir. Only a couple of weeks ago, Abu Abdul Aziz, one of the key Pakistani-sponsored Islamist leaders publicly defined the ultimate objectives of the Kashmiri Jihad: "Our destination is not Kashmir. Our aim is that all of India be converted into a Muslim state." There was not a word of recrimination or even disassociation from Islamabad.

In examining India's struggle against terrorism, one must remember the unique geo-strategic importance of the Indian sub-continent. North-west India, including Kashmir, is located at the edge of the Arc of Crisis. Stretching from the Caucasus in west, through Central Asia to northern India and the north-western Chinese province of Xinjiang, the Arc of Crisis is emerging as the world's next primary reserves of oil and gas—the Persian Gulf of the 21st Century. The Arc of Crisis is also the continental gateway to China and the Far East. Long term stability in the Arc of Crisis is therefore an indispensable interest of the United States. The long and deep coast-line of the Indian subcontinent are crucial for the stability and safety of the maritime commercial

traffic in the Indian Ocean—mainly between Europe, the Persian Gulf and East Asia. The safety of maritime commerce in the Indian Ocean, as well as the oil fields of the nearby South China Sea, are also indispensable interests of the United States and the West. A friendly India is the key to furthering these U.S. interests.

Hence, India is a bulwark of regional stability and consequently a guardian of crucial strategic and economic interests of the United States and the entire West. The national interest of the United States is to have a strong, democratic and prosperous India as an ally and a partner. India can stabilize the volatile yet crucial region—ensuring that the strategic and economic interests of the U.S.-led West are furthered and not infringed upon. Moreover, the rapid economic development growth of India makes it a most promising trade partner with the United States. For example, India's burgeoning software-developing industry is a major contributor to the U.S. computer industry. In the era of growing globalization, the U.S. can and should benefit from the Indian economic surge. However, to fully realize its potential, India must be free of subversion and terrorism.

Therefore, the terrorism waged against India harm the national security and economic interests of the United States. Ultimately, a strong, democratic, and economically viable India serves and furthers the U.S. national interest. Hence the U.S. should stand side-by-side with India and cooperate in its struggle against terrorism. The U.S. should help the democratic government in New Delhi to continue and maintain the delicate balance between resolutely fighting terrorism and preserving democracy, civil rights and a rule of law for all. So far, the record of Mr. Vajpayee's Government has been both impressive and improving. The United States should applaud India for its reform efforts in the face of terrorism.

TRIBUTE TO MR. ALBERT AUGUST "GUS" KARLE

HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to honor Mr. Albert August "Gus" Karle. Mr. Karle, who has served the Waycross-Ware County community for forty-five years, has decided to step down from his position as president of the Waycross-Ware County Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Karle has been a dedicated member of the Waycross-Ware County community for many years. He has worked in the private sector for forty-one years, thirty-six years for the railroad, before retiring and dedicating his time to the Waycross civic arena. Mr. Karle has unselfishly assisted the YMCA, the Downtown Waycross Development Authority, and the Waycross-Ware County Chamber of Commerce, where he served as President for five years before retiring in June of 2000.

The Waycross-Ware county community and myself are proud of Mr. Karle's service and dedication. His leadership and prior activity in both the local civic and church affairs will be greatly missed but certainly not forgotten.

HONORING FLOYD E. ESPINOZA

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to commend Costilla County Commissioner Floyd E. Espinoza on his contributions to his community. The Honorable Mr. Espinoza has served Costilla County since 1994 and has fought hard to increase the tax base in his area. December will conclude Mr. Espinoza's six-year service as County Commissioner.

Mr. Espinoza spent over three decades in the Federal Government before moving to elected office. These thirty some years were spent in the Air Force and United States Department of Interior. Mr. Espinoza's contributions and leadership to Costilla County have made it a better place for all of its citizens to live.

Mr. Espinoza has served his community in outstanding fashion and I wish him the best in his future endeavors.

Floyd, your community, State, and Nation are proud of you and we're grateful for your service.

TRIBUTE TO DICK WALDEN
HON. SAXBY CHAMBLISS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. CHAMBLISS. Mr. Speaker, today I am proud to honor Mr. Dick Walden of Warner Robins, GA. Mr. Walden is retiring from his position as president of the Warner Robins Chamber of Commerce after devotedly serving the local business community for 16 years.

Mr. Walden's retirement will bring a close to 30 years of accomplished service in Chamber of Commerce Management. He has served five chambers in Georgia and Florida, as well as serving on the board of directors of both the Georgia and Florida chamber of commerce executive associations. Mr. Walden's achievement has been appreciated by many as the Georgia Chamber of Commerce Executives Association named him Chamber Professional of the Year in 1991. His accomplishment is apparent through the growth and economic progression that Warner Robins has experienced under his leadership. The number of member businesses in Warner Robins has more than grown from 310 to 1,336 under his direction.

Warner Robins has benefited immensely from the contributions of service and devotion that Mr. Walden has made to the area. The economic health experienced over the past years is a reflection of Mr. Walden's hard work and dedication. I appreciate all of his accomplishment and hope for his continued success in future endeavors.

FSC REPEAL AND EXTRA-TERRITORIAL INCOME EXCLUSION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, American taxpayers will choke on the discovery that HR 4986 contains a big tobacco subsidy. In effect, this bill holds American taxpayers responsible for coughing up \$100 million per year, in lieu of taxing the tobacco industry on income from cigarette sales in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

According to the World Health Organization, 10 million people will die annually by 2030 from smoking, 70 percent in developing countries. Why should American taxpayers subsidize the spread of tobacco-related diseases and cancer in the world's poorest countries? That's what HR 4986 does.

Supporters of the bill may argue that a wider spectrum of business benefits from HR 4986 than merely the tobacco industry, so why "throw the baby out with the bath water."

This is, however, a false choice. We could have considered this bill under regular order, where members could have offered amendments. It is only because the House leadership brought this bill up under suspension of the rules, and as a consequence, no member can offer an amendment, that we are faced with rejecting the whole bill because of the tobacco subsidy.

But I urge my colleagues to confront the situation we have been given, and still insist on what is right. Take a deep breath and reject this bill.

RECOGNIZING RAUL CARABAJAL FOR RECEIVING THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LETTER CARRIERS' REGIONAL HERO OF THE YEAR AWARD
HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Raul Carabajal of Fairfield, California, for receiving the National Association of Letter Carriers' Regional Hero of the Year Award.

Mr. Carabajal is being recognized for his selfless and heroic act of rescuing a postal customer from a smoky house fire. While delivering mail, as he had for the past 15 years, along his regular route, Mr. Carabajal spotted smoke rising in the sky above the neighborhood rooftops. Following the smoke, Mr. Carabajal arrived at a house on fire, ran to the door, pounded it open, then dropped to his hands and knees and crawled into the house.

Blinded by smoke, he followed sounds until he saw the pale arm of an elderly woman as she lay in the hallway. He immediately dragged the woman out of the house to safety and returned into the house to rescue her two Pomeranian dogs, leading them to safety through the garage.

Hearing the siren of fire trucks arrive, Mr. Carabajal quietly jumped back into postal vehicle and resumed his normal mail deliveries.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. Raul Carabajal put his own life on the line to save the lives of an elderly woman and her two pets. This valiant and noble act is the reason for his receiving the Regional Hero of the Year Award from the National Association of Letter Carriers.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate at this time that we recognize Mr. Raul Carabajal for his bravery and commitment to the community. Congratulations to Mr. Carabajal for receiving this distinguished award.

HONORING BEN BEALL
HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to commend the Honorable Ben Beall for his outstanding public service to the State of Colorado. After nearly a decade of service to his community, Ben is stepping down as Routt County Commissioner. He has served his community admirably and I would like to pay tribute at this time, to his career in public office.

During his distinguished tenure as a Commissioner, Ben strove to ensure that the agricultural needs of Colorado's farmers were respected and preserved. Ben's desire to help others has also led him to get involved with a number of different community organizations. Ben has served as Chairman of the Emerald Mountain Partnership, and the Routt County Democratic Party. He also served on the Yampa River Basin Partnership, the Northwest Transportation Planning Commission, and the Yampa River System Legacy Project.

Ben has worked diligently to ensure that his community is a better place for all its citizens. His hard work and outstanding leadership will be greatly missed. Ben, on behalf of the State of Colorado and the US Congress, I thank you for your service.

Good luck with all of your future endeavors.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION
HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, on the afternoon of September 7, 2000, I was unavoidably absent on a matter of critical importance and missed the following vote:

On H.R. 4844 (rollcall No. 459), to modernize the financing of the Railroad Retirement System and to provide enhanced benefits to employees and beneficiaries, introduced by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, R. SHUSTER, I would have voted "yea."

DICK WARDROP JR. AND AK STEEL'S SUCCESS UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP
HON. JOHN A. BOEHNER

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. BOEHNER. Mr. Speaker, I submit these remarks in commemoration of The National

Safety Council's announcement that AK Steel Chairman and CEO Dick Wardrop Jr. has been selected as the inaugural recipient of its Green Cross for Safety Medallion. The National Safety Council is a non-government, non-profit international membership organization dedicated to promoting safety, health, and environment quality in the nation's workplaces. Their award is presented annually to the American corporate leader who has demonstrated a longstanding commitment to workplace safety and corporate citizenship. NSC President and CEO Gerald Scannell recognized AK Steel as one of the nation's leaders in creating and maintaining a safety culture throughout the company; as well as communicating its commitment to safety to its shareholders and the public, and making safety a core value within the AK Steel organization.

Forbes Magazine, in its January 11, 1999 issue, named Dick Wardrop to its "Platinum List" for leadership in steering AK Steel to its position as the best-performing company in the metals industry. AK Steel has also been named to the Fortune 500 list, Fortune Most Admired Companies list, Industry Week's 100 Best Managed Companies in the World list and the Cleveland Plain Dealer 100. Wardrop joined AK Steel in 1992 and was instrumental in turning the troubled firm, then known as Armco Steel Company, L.P. into one of the country's most successful steel companies. AK Steel has led the steel industry in operating profit per ton, a key industry measurement, for more than six consecutive years. Since 1992, AK Steel's financial performance has been as much as four times higher than the industry average. AK steel could not have reached such a high standard without the dynamic leadership and personal commitment to being "first in safety," the consistent message of the company's top officer, Mr. Wardrop.

In addition to his zero injury and injury prevention policy, Mr. Wardrop has led AK Steel as the nation's leader in quality of life for its plant environment and corporate grants and donations to the community. AK Steel has its headquarters in Middletown, Ohio and has about 11,000 employees in plants and offices in Middletown, Coshoccon, Mansfield, Warren and Zanesville, Ohio; Ashland, Kentucky; Rockport, Indiana; and Butler, Sharon and Wheatland, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dick Wardrop Jr. is a true leader whose hard work and dedication should serve as an example for us all. Every American should aspire to this kind of enthusiastic commitment to service. I am proud to know and represent a person like Mr. Wardrop and AK Steel Congress. As Mr. Scannell said, "Dick Wardrop has set an extremely high standard of corporate citizenship against which all future nominees will be judged."

HONORING SHIRLEY MOTLEY PORTWOOD

HON. JOHN SHIMKUS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. SHIMKUS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor a local author, Shirley Motley Portwood, from Godfrey, Illinois.

Ms. Portwood is a history professor at Southern Illinois University and recently

penned her first book, "Tell us a Story: An African-American Family in the Heartland." What started as a personal project of collecting stories for her grandchildren soon snowballed into a collage of stories about her family growing up in southern Illinois.

I am thankful to Shirley for reinforcing the value of sharing one's family heritage with the younger generation. For it is our history that teaches us the greatest lessons in life.

HONORING WAYNE MOOREHEAD

HON. SCOTT McINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. McINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with great sadness that I take this moment to celebrate the life of Wayne Moorehead. After an extensive battle with heart disease, Wayne passed away in his sleep at the age of 84. While friends and family remember this accomplished journalist, I too would like to pay tribute to this great American.

Wayne brought a smile to everyone he came in contact with. His infectious laugh and great sense of humor will be greatly missed. Wayne is, to say the least, a celebrity in southern Colorado, leaving an impression upon many that he came into contact with. Karen Maas-Smith, from a recent article by Charlie Langdon in the Durango Herald, said this about Wayne: "When I heard of his passing, I instantly missed him, but I can't reflect on him without smiling. His laughter was his greatest gift. He himself was a gift to the planet."

Wayne always found a way to find something positive out of every situation he was in. His sense of humor helped to ease tensions in the news rooms and press meetings where he spent most of his professional life.

Wayne's love for life and his fellow man was obvious in his every action. No matter the difficulty of the situation, he always seemed to find a way to get through it with a smile. His illuminating persona will be greatly missed by the community of Durango.

Wayne was a great journalist and a great friend of Colorado.

CLEAN WATERS AND BAYS ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to commend my colleagues on the Transportation Committee for bringing this measure before the House. Earlier today the House adopted our colleague WAYNE GILCHREST'S Estuary Habitat Restoration bill. That bill provides an additional source of funds from the Corps of Engineers, in consultation with other Federal agencies, to restore the environmental health of our estuaries. As you know, most of the major estuaries in the United States have prepared plans under National Estuary Program to conserve and manage important estuary resources. Unfortunately, funds to implement

those plans, particularly the expensive restoration components have been hard to come by. WAYNE'S bill, in conjunction with provisions that I authored which are also included in this package, will help address that problem.

The provisions that I originally introduced as H.R. 1237 were passed by the House in May, and I am glad to see that they are again included in this estuary package. H.R. 1237 authorizes the funds to implement, in addition to just prepare, National Estuary Program plans. This is particularly important in my district where the Barnegat Bay Estuary is surrounded by a densely populated area. This high volume of land and water use makes wise and active management essential to protect and preserve the estuary's important ecological values. The Barnegat Bay Estuary Program has prepared a plan that I believe is up to the task of wise and active management, but only if it is implemented. Passage of this legislation, including H.R. 1237, is needed to assure that funds for implementation are available.

I also commend the Committee for including in this package the Chesapeake Bay Program reauthorization provisions written by our late friend from Virginia, Herb Bateman. The Chesapeake Bay defined his congressional district, and it is only right that we make sure his bill becomes law this year.

Estuaries fuel the growth of our fisheries and provide us with many recreational opportunities. However, the qualities that make them so special must be actively and aggressively guarded. This bill gives the tools we need to provide that protection. I urge my colleagues to support it this evening.

HONORING THE INDIAN TEACHER EDUCATIONAL PERSONNEL PROGRAM AT HUMBOLDT STATE UNIVERSITY

HON. MIKE THOMPSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. THOMPSON of California. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize the 30th anniversary of the Indian Teacher and Educational Personnel Program (ITEPP) at Humboldt State University in Arcata, California. Since its establishment, ITEPP has trained hundreds of students for successful careers serving Native American communities across the nation.

ITEPP was the nation's first Indian teacher-training program created to address the dropout rate of American Indian students. It originated from the vision of tribal leaders and educators who believed Native students would respond better to Native teachers who were not only able to teach the basic academic public school curriculum, but could maintain the tribal and cultural identities of their students. In the mid-80s the program expanded to include training for other educational personnel such as social workers, administrators, guidance counselors, and tribal service professionals.

Students from across the nation representing numerous tribes have participated in the program. Over ninety percent of the students have graduated and the program has a one hundred percent employment rate. With this measure of success ITEPP has also become a model for other Native teacher-training

programs throughout our nation as well as Canada and Australia.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that we honor the accomplishments of the Indian Teacher and Educational Personnel Program on the occasion of its 30th anniversary and honor the hard work and dedication of its graduates who have furthered education and served their community.

IN HONOR OF THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. PROCOP LADIES' GUILD

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in recognition of the valuable services to the community which the St. Procop Ladies' Guild has provided throughout its 25 year history.

The organization, founded in September of 1975, prides itself on serving the needs of the local community. It has maintained an outstanding commitment to the achievement of this task. St. Procop Ladies' Guild organizes a wide range of fundraising events with the aim of invoking an atmosphere of community spirit and inclusivity. These events include monthly card parties, bake sales, craft shows, and pancake breakfasts.

Such events are designed with the aim of providing aid for the less fortunate members of our community. The parish organizes a weekly meal program for the needy. Their commitment to such noble causes should receive due recognition and respect. In addition, the parish organizes a variety of social and spiritual events which add immeasurably to the vibrancy and vitality of community life.

A community benefits when its residents reach out to one another, to lend a hand during a time of need. The enduring commitment of the St. Procop Ladies' Guild reflect the finest level of love and caring for their community. On behalf of the Greater Cleveland Community, I extend my sincere gratitude for their good works.

My fellow colleagues, I rise today in honor and recognition of the St. Procop Ladies' Guild and their valuable contribution to community life.

HONORING KEITH CLARK

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with profound sadness that I ask for this moment to celebrate the life of Keith Clark. Keith was a model citizen and a highly respected educator in Grand Junction, Colorado. Keith left an indelible impression upon many he came in contact with and he will be deeply missed.

Keith grew up during the Great Depression where hard work wasn't an option, it was part of everyday life. Keith took these values to heart, serving his country with distinction in World War II as a B-52 pilot. After returning States side, Keith finished his formal education, an education that would ultimately lead

to a career that would have an immense impact upon thousands of Colorado's youth.

After receiving his education from Mesa State College, and his teaching certificate from the University of Northern Colorado, Keith began his illustrious teaching career. For nearly 30 years, he ensured that Grand Junction's youth understood the importance of knowledge and learning. His techniques and style were at times considered unconventional, but for many students, Keith's unorthodox approach sparked an intellectual curiosity that would remain with them for the rest of their life.

Larry Beckner summed up the incredible impact that Mr. Clark had upon his life in an article by Rachel Sauer in The Grand Junction Daily Sentinel: "He instilled in me the belief that whatever is out there, I can do it. That was the attitude that he had and the attitude I picked up from him." Keith taught students to realize the importance of life and how to appreciate it. He also helped young people to learn the value of being a student. Beckner also had this to say: "He turned me around from being just a person in school to being a student. He opened my eyes to community involvement, to political issues and he made me a student."

Keith Clark exemplified the ideals of what it means to be an American. He fought to protect this country's highest ideals during World War II and he worked tirelessly to promote the importance of a good education to his students. Both at home and abroad, Keith was a genuine American hero.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I would like to extend my condolences on behalf of the State of Colorado and the U.S. Congress to the family of a true American patriot, Keith Clark. Keith touched the lives of thousands of people. Though he is gone, his proud legacy will live on in the family, friends and students who were blessed to know him.

LITERACY INVOLVES FAMILIES TOGETHER ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. RON KIND

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. KIND. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Education and Workforce Committee, I rise in support of this family literacy measure, and to applaud the leadership of Chairman GOODLING as he finishes a long and distinguished career both on our committee and in this chamber.

I am particularly pleased to support the LIFT Act because earlier this year, an organization in my Congressional District received an award from the Secretary of Education proclaiming it as an outstanding program in adult literacy services.

The Chippewa Valley—Literacy Volunteers of America has been providing family literacy services in the Eau Claire area for nine years. In general, Even Start—Family Literacy programs provide "four legs" of support in helping families who face unique education challenges. Using Even Start—Family Literacy seed money, the Chippewa Valley Literacy Volunteers have been able to provide services for (1) early childhood, (2) adult education, (3) parenting education, and (4) parent and children relationships.

The community in which this group operates has a large Hmong population, who have been especially well-served by this program through both English-as-a-second-language classes and parent-child development assistance. The Chippewa Valley group has also been successful in assisting families move from welfare to work.

In fact, Wisconsin is home to a variety of such programs that have successfully used Even Start money as seed funding while developing funding mechanisms from local community sources as well as other federal programs.

Even Start provides the kind of services we should all like to see enacted in our communities; services that we as federal policy makers should be proud to assist. These are comprehensive, integrated efforts to help whole families, and to assist the most needy in our communities reach self-fulfillment and self-sufficiency.

I am pleased Chairman GOODLING pursued bipartisan support for this bill in an effort to give our communities effective, useful resources to help families.

In closing, I must also say that I am pleased to have served with Chairman GOODLING on the Education and Workforce Committee. I always appreciate his fairness and no-nonsense approach to committee business. I hope this body as a whole will honor the legacy of my friend from Pennsylvania and strive to pass effective, quality education legislation.

A TRIBUTE TO KITTY CARLISLE HART

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mrs. LOWEY. Mr. Speaker, today I express my great admiration for Kitty Carlisle Hart, an extraordinary actress, singer, advocate, and community leader who this year celebrates her ninetieth birthday.

Kitty Carlisle Hart's contributions to the arts have been remarkable. She first appeared on Broadway in "Champagne Sec," made her debut with the Metropolitan Opera as Prince Orlofsky in "Die Fledermaus," "and starred in the American premiere of Benjamin Britten's "Rape of Lucretia."

Her career on film has been equally impressive, including roles in "A Night at the Opera," "She Loves Me Not," "Here Is My Heart," "Radio Days," and "Six Degrees of Separation."

Millions of Americans know and love Kitty Carlisle Hart from her fifteen year run as a witty and endearing, panelist on "To Tell The Truth." Her sparkling personality helped make that program a national phenomenon.

In New York, Kitty Carlisle Hart has distinguished herself as one of our most valuable citizens. She chaired the New York State Council on the Arts, which supports countless cultural activities, and worked with Nelson Rockefeller to expand opportunities for women. Kitty Carlisle Hart has also devoted her time and energy to a variety of educational institutions and museums, always infusing her work with a passion for the creative spirit.

For these efforts and many others, Kitty Carlisle Hart was awarded the National Medal of Arts by President George Bush in 1991.

Throughout her splendid life, Kitty Carlisle Hart has delighted audiences and inspired all Americans to value the arts. As she celebrates her ninetieth birthday in the company of friends, I am delighted to offer my heartfelt thanks and sincere admiration.

IN HONOR OF THE 140TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOLY NAME PARISH

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in honor of the 140th Anniversary of Holy Name Parish and its continued commitment to the well-being of the community.

Its establishment, on September 23, 1859, marked the beginning of a community in which tens of thousands were baptized and guided by the teachings of the Catholic Church. Throughout years of service it has truly represented a beacon of hope for the Harvard Broadway area. It has earned commendation of the highest order through its success in weaving the values of religion into the fabric of community life.

Holy Name's history has been one of remarkable service. From its humble beginnings serving the Irish immigrants who met at Patrick Potts' farmhouse for Sunday services, it has maintained a long and noble tradition of active participation in community life. Holy Name Parish has made a vital contribution to local education. It has provided tens of thousands of children with an exceptional education grounded in the values of faith, tradition and spirit. Holy Name established the first co-educational parochial school in Cleveland. The institution was early to recognize the true value of education for all, irrespective gender.

Its role in providing for the needy represents a true and honorable expression of human values. For the people of the Harvard and Broadway area, it has become a place in which their hopes and dreams may thrive and prosper. Clearly the great significance of such services must be duly honored.

With such a formidable history Holy Name's significant role in community life will continue to be as healthy and vibrant as ever in the new Millennium. My fellow colleagues, please stand with me in honoring the outstanding work of Holy Name Parish.

HONORING JOHN FREW

HON. SCOTT MCINNIS

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. MCINNIS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this moment to honor the considerable efforts of my friend, John Frew, during his accomplished tenure at Colorado Ski Country USA, the distinguished association that represents Colorado's ski industry. Recently, John announced that he was stepping down as its President and CEO. As John moves on, I would like to take this opportunity to thank and pay tribute to him for his dedicated service.

You don't have to know much about the great State of Colorado to know that skiing is

an important part of who we are, both economically and culturally. For years, Colorado Ski Country USA has been the unified voice of this important industry. And when this already highly regarded organization hired John Frew, that voice only got stronger.

Colorado Ski Country USA brought John in to strengthen the operation, increasing its visibility and stepping up its role in the public policy arena. As someone in that arena, Mr. Speaker, I can say without hesitation to John: mission accomplished. Under John's leadership, Colorado Ski Country USA has thrived and for that the entire State of Colorado is grateful.

It is with this that I say congratulations to John on his successful stint with Ski Country USA and wish him all the best as he returns to Brownstein, Hyatt & Farber P.C.A.

John, your community, state and nation are thankful for your service.

UNION BANK OF CALIFORNIA RECOGNIZED BY SECRETARY OF LABOR FOR EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY EFFORTS

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to the Union Bank of California on receiving the Secretary of Labor's Opportunity 2000 Award. This award is presented annually by the U.S. Labor department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs to Federal contractors and public interest groups with exceptional equal employment opportunity programs. The Union Bank of California has been selected for its programs for hiring and promoting women, minorities and those with disabilities.

Mr. Speaker, I am delighted that Labor Secretary Alexis M. Herman has recognized Union Bank of California for its efforts. I join her in commending Union Bank on this long history of service, and I congratulate the Bank and its officers on receiving the Opportunity 2000 award for outstanding leadership in its equal opportunity programs.

Mr. Speaker, since its founding in San Francisco on July 5, 1864, Union Bank has made it its business to be more than just a successful bank; it has sought to be an integral contributor in advancing our common interests. This sense of community service took its earliest form in developing the infrastructure and trade of the West coast in the late 19th century. Union Bank helped fund the completion of the coast-to-coast railroad; it invested in early exploration of Alaska leading to its purchase by the U.S.; it financed the building of California's first large-scale Central Valley irrigation project; and it negotiated trade between the United States and Japan. These achievements demonstrate that the Union Bank of California has, from the beginning, had its priorities rooted the welfare of the public.

And, it is clear from its receiving the Opportunity 2000 award, that those priorities have not changed. Today, Mr. Speaker, Union Bank's commitment to a better future is founded in its belief in the value of a diverse workforce. This has literally shaped the entire nature of the company, from its board of direc-

tors to entry-level employees. Boasting 7 minorities out of 17 members on its board of directors, Union Bank has quadrupled the number of women and doubled the number of minorities since 1996. These efforts by Union Bank represent a unique commitment in corporate America that it makes both good business sense and good moral sense to strive for including all in employment opportunities.

Takahiro Moriguchi, President and CEO of Union Bank of California, expressed the Bank's enlightened view: "By searching for talent from among the disabled, both genders, veterans, all ethnic groups and all nationalities, we gain access to a pool of ideas, energy and creativity as wide and varied as the human race itself. I expect diversity will become even more important as the world gradually becomes a truly global marketplace." This type of leadership and this kind of vision have earned Union Bank the top position in Fortune Magazine's listing of "The 50 Best Companies for Asians, Blacks, and Hispanics."

Union Bank is clearly a trend setter, and I hope it can serve as inspiration and motivation to the rest of corporate America to realize how aggressively promoting equal employment opportunity programs is in the best interests of both corporate and non-corporate America.

Mr. Speaker, Union Bank has always been focused on the betterment of society, whether it be the development of the infrastructure and trade in the west or the development of equal opportunity programs that help unleash the talent of a workforce previously held back by discrimination. Union Bank should be commended for this dedication to social progress, and I congratulate the bank and its officers upon receiving Secretary of Labor Herman's Opportunities 2000 Award.

HONORING THE SERVICE AND SACRIFICE OF THE UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE

HON. CHARLES W. STENHOLM

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. STENHOLM. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a group of men and women who, throughout the history of this great nation, have served valiantly during times of wars and peace. The U.S. Merchant Marine fleet and the people who crew it, are a critical component of the economic strength and national security of America. From the earliest days of the Revolutionary War, when Merchant ships carried goods to Colonial outposts, through recent operations in Yugoslavia, merchant sailors have sailed into harms way to provide support to the Armed Forces by carrying the equipment, supplies, and personnel necessary to maintain war efforts. Numerous members of the United States Merchant Marine have made the ultimate sacrifice to help secure peace and freedom. During World War II the Merchant Marine had the greatest percentage of lives lost of any military service, with the exception of the Marine Corps. Included in that loss were 142 cadet-midshipmen from the United States Merchant Marine Academy.

There are Merchant Mariners and Merchant Marine Veterans all across this great nation, even in the land-locked 17th District of Texas,

and those of us who live there are safer because of their service and dedication. The Merchant Marine's role in the defense of this nation is under-recognized. Few people realize that in Operation Desert Storm, over 95 percent of the equipment, goods, and ammunition used were carried to the theater by the American Merchant Marine. This resolution serves as a means to honor their service, and I join my colleagues in applauding Rep. KUYKENDALL's work to bring this matter before this Body today. I also would like to take this time to pay tribute to Representative BATEMAN, who was one of the biggest supporters of the American Merchant Marine. His passing is a great loss to this Body and this Nation.

At a time the people of the United States are benefitting more than ever before from the sacrifices made by so many to secure peace and prosperity, it is highly appropriate to recognize the service of the men and women of the United States Merchant Marine. I urge your support of this resolution.

INTRODUCTION OF THE MEDICARE RENAL DIALYSIS PAYMENT FAIRNESS ACT OF 2000

HON. DAVE CAMP

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, today I am pleased to be joined by Representative KAREN THURMAN and Senators FRIST and CONRAD in introducing the Medicare Renal Dialysis Payment Fairness Act of 2000 and 15 other original cosponsors. This legislation takes important steps to help sustain and improve the quality of care for the more than 280,000 Americans living with end-stage renal disease (ESRD).

In 1972, Congress ensured that elderly and disabled individuals with kidney failure receive appropriate dialysis care. At that time, Medicare coverage was extended to include dialysis treatments for individuals with ESRD.

Over the last three decades, dialysis facilities have provided services to increasing numbers of kidney failure patients under increasingly strict quality standards; however, during this same time frame reimbursement for kidney services has not kept pace with the increasing demands of providing dialysis care.

While these efforts were a step in the right direction, a recent Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) report suggests that we must take further action to sustain patients' access to dialysis services. In particular, MedPAC recommends a 1.2 percent payment adjustment for Medicare-covered dialysis services in the next fiscal year. In addition, MedPAC recommends that the Health Care Financing Administration provide an annual review of the dialysis payment rate—a review that most other Medicare-covered services receive each year.

I believe these recommendations represent critical adjustments that must be addressed this year. For this reason, I have worked with Representative THURMAN, Senator FRIST, and Senator CONRAD to develop the Medicare Renal Dialysis Payment Fairness Act of 2000. This legislation would provide the payment rate improvements recommended by MedPAC and would establish an annual payment review process for dialysis services. This pro-

posal would help ensure all dialysis providers receive reimbursement that is in line with increasing patient load and quality requirements. This is particularly important for our nation's smaller, rural dialysis providers that on average receive Medicare payments that do not adequately reflect costs.

As Congress considers further improvements to the Medicare program, I urge my colleagues to support this important effort to ensure patients with kidney failure continue to have access to quality dialysis services. I thank my colleagues for working together on this bipartisan and bicameral proposal.

WELCOME C.J. CHEN

HON. SOLOMON P. ORTIZ

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. ORTIZ. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my friends on Capitol Hill, I would like to extend a warm welcome to the Republic of China's Representative in the United States, Mr. C.J. Chen. He is now serving a Taiwan's top diplomat in the United States and his office is in Washington, D.C.

Representative C.J. Chen is uniquely qualified for this top diplomatic post. Representative Chen has spent his entire career in the Republic of China's government service. After receiving his education in Taiwan and Europe, Representative Chen joined the ROC's foreign service and served in many capacities over the last 2 decades.

Most notably, he was the ROC's Deputy Representative in Washington (1982-1989); Administrative Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs (89-93); a Senator in the ROC Parliament (93-96); Political Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs (96-98); and Foreign Minister (99-00).

Representative Chen's appointment to Washington is timely. We are fortunate to have someone like Representative C.J. Chen to brief us on the latest developments in his country and the latest issues affecting both our countries.

Representative Chen is a hardworking diplomat. Even during the summer recess, he has met with a number of us and briefed members about President Chen's recent trip to countries in Central America and Africa as well as the need for the ROC to be recognized as a team player in international affairs. Taiwan's financial strength, democratization, and record on human rights are accomplishments worth universal recognition and praise.

I look forward to working with Representative C.J. Chen and his staff.

TRIBUTE TO AMBASSADOR PER ANGER ON HIS RECEIVING HON- ORARY ISRAELI CITIZENSHIP

HON. TOM LANTOS

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. LANTOS. Mr. Speaker, on the 18th of September, Israel will award honorary citizenship to Ambassador Per Anger, the distinguished Swedish diplomat who worked so closely with Raoul Wallenberg to rescue Hun-

garian Jews during the Second World War. I would like to invite my colleagues to join me in recognizing Anger's lifetime accomplishments, including his association with Raoul Wallenberg during 1944, as an example of the good that human beings can accomplish, even when faced with incomprehensible darkness.

Per Anger received his first diplomatic assignment at the age of 27 as an attache to Berlin in the early stages of the Second World War. During that year (1941) he worked for the Foreign Department's trade section dealing with relations between Sweden and Hungary. It was this position which eventually led him, in November of 1942, to join the Swedish legation in Budapest. In March of 1942 he became second secretary in the Swedish legation in Hungary.

Mr. Speaker, for two years prior to the Nazi occupation of Budapest, Anger reported that conditions in Budapest were relatively stable and calm. But with the arrival of the German military in March 1944 and the subsequent deportation of Hungary's Jewish population, he entered the defining year of his life and career as a diplomat. When the Nazis initiated deportations, Anger assumed an early role in devising schemes to protect Jews. While the later *schutzpasse* was Wallenberg's innovation, Anger originally conceived the idea of issuing special certificates to Hungarian Jews who had applied for Swedish citizenship. Before Wallenberg arrived, the Swedish legation had issued 700 certificates and provisional passports which had no legal validity, but served their purpose in preventing the shipment of individuals to Auschwitz.

With Wallenberg's arrival on July 9, 1944, Per Anger began a partnership that would deliver tens of thousands of Jews from deportation and almost certain destruction in Nazi death camps. While Wallenberg's tragic end has made him the more recognizable rescuer, Anger made a substantial contribution in his quiet but efficient manner. Per Anger was frequently Wallenberg's partner in missions of mercy to the columns of Jews forced to march out of Hungary after Allied bombing had made the railways unusable. Where the Jews marched and died, Wallenberg and Anger distributed food, administered comfort, and often managed to return with some of the suffering people to Budapest.

Mr. Speaker, Per Anger's life and legacy are permanently linked with Wallenberg, not only because their shared efforts in Budapest during the Second World War, but also because of Anger's lifelong compassionate quest to discover the fate of his partner, who disappeared mysteriously behind Soviet lines in January of 1945. Throughout the second half of the twentieth century Anger labored to disseminate information about Wallenberg and to bring his plight to the attention of world leaders. In 1989 he urged Helmut Kohl to take the issue directly to Mikhail Gorbachev, and listened in to a telephone call as Kohl pleaded with Russian leader to "let that old man go." Gorbachev, according to Anger, had no response.

Mr. Speaker, it is most appropriate and fitting that the state of Israel has granted Per Anger the high recognition of making him an honorary citizen. He has spent most of his life in the service of others, including that turbulent year in Budapest collaborating with Raoul Wallenberg in saving innocent lives. I invite my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to this distinguished Swedish diplomat for his

courage, humanitarian dedication, and good works.

IN HONOR OF FATHER JOSEPH A.
ROMANSKY

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Father Joseph A. Romansky who is celebrating his 25th anniversary as a priest of the Cleveland Catholic Diocese. Father Romansky is a native of the Cleveland area. His first of many admirable assignments was at St. Catherine's Parish on East 93rd Street. Following his dedicated service to St. Catherine's, Father Romansky worked at the diocesan offices in downtown Cleveland while also assisting at St. Francis in the East 71st Street and Superior area. From there, Father Romansky became pastor of Holy Family Catholic Church on East 131st Street, and later he was chaplain at the Light of Hearts Villa. Father Romansky has spent the last several years spreading hope and peace as chaplain at St. Augustine Manor.

Over the course of the last 25 years, Father Romansky has fully devoted his life to serving his parish and the people of Cleveland. More importantly, he is committed to the well-being and happiness of all people regardless of race, creed, gender, or class. Father Romansky is a kind and generous man who makes all those he comes in contact with feel special and loved.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all members of the House of Representatives to recognize the achievements of Father Joseph A. Romansky as he celebrates his 25 years of service to the Cleveland Catholic Diocese. I ask my colleagues to join me in thanking him for his charity and dedication to his faith, his parish, and the entire city of Cleveland.

TRIBUTE TO GIRL SCOUT GOLD
AWARD RECIPIENTS

HON. THOMAS W. EWING

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. EWING. Mr. Speaker, today I would like to salute Laura David, Erin Wiggins, Jennifer Iversen, Christina Barnes, and Merideth Holmes. They are outstanding young women who were honored with the Girl Scout Gold Award by Green Meadows Council in Urbana, Illinois. Laura, Erin, Jennifer, Christina, and Merideth were honored on May 8, 2000 for earning the highest achievement that a young woman aged 14-17 or in grades 9-12 can earn in Girl Scouting. The Girl Scout Gold Award symbolizes outstanding accomplishments and has five requirements, each of which helps girls develop skills in the areas of leadership, career exploration, self-discovery, and service. The fifth requirement is a Gold Award Project that requires a minimum of 50 hours of participation.

Girl Scouts of the U. S. A., an organization serving over 2.5 million girls, has awarded more than 20,000 Girl Scout Awards to Senior

Girl Scouts since the inception of the program in 1980. To receive this award, a Girl Scout must earn four interest project patches, the Career Exploration Pin, the Senior Girl Scout Leadership Award, and the Senior Girl Scout Challenge, and also design and carry out a Girl Scout Award project. A plan for fulfilling these requirements is created by the Senior Girl Scout and is carried out through close cooperation between the girl, her troop leader, and an adult Girl Scout volunteer mentor.

Laura and Erin's Gold Award project was "Communities Helping Communities." They are members of Girl Scout Troop 299 in Champaign, Illinois. The idea for their project came when they participated in a school sponsored city clean-up project. They recognized the need to help elderly neighbors with yard work and beautification of their property. Together they organized and coordinated volunteer workers, obtained donations of plant materials and supplies and provided gardening services for eight elderly families and three churches. Upon completing this project, they evaluated the results. Laura felt that one of the benefits of this project was the families were able to provide input into the selection of flowers and how their flowerbeds were designed. Erin said she gained self-satisfaction from providing such a tangible improvement to homes. Benefits of the project were the experience of intergenerational and multi-racial neighbors working together.

Jennifer Iversen's Gold Award project involved obtaining computers for the residents of Manor Care Health Services. She is also a member of Girl Scout Troop 299 in Champaign, Illinois. Jennifer and a friend taught residents basic computer skills and how to access the Internet. These new skills provided residents the ability to use e-mail to correspond with family friends. Jennifer applied for and received a grant for continuation of this project next year with volunteer assistance from the social advocacy class at University Laboratory High School.

Christina Barnes's Gold Award project titled "Assistant Softball Coach" provided her the opportunity to share her talents and love of softball with young women aged 13-15. Christina is a member of Girl Scout Troop 400 in Philo, Illinois. She coached and taught this group fast pitch softball skills through the Park District. Her project also included developing a Fist Aid kit for the team and emphasizing nutrition in her instruction.

Merideth Holmes is an Independent Girl Scout from Monticello, Illinois, and her project, "Christian Cuddliness" involved working with members of a Junior Girl Scout troop to make teddy bears for children admitted to the emergency room go Ganta Memorial Hospital in Ganta, Liberia. Merideth enjoyed involving the Junior Girl Scouts in her project and being able to make an emergency room more comforting and less threatening for children.

I believe that Laura David, Erin Wiggins, Jennifer Iversen, Christina Barnes, and Merideth Holmes should receive public recognition for their significant service to their communities and country.

HONORING THE 300TH ANNIVERSARIES OF ST. DAVID'S CHURCH AND ST. PETER'S CHURCH IN THE GREAT VALLEY

HON. CURT WELDON

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the parishioners of St. David's Church, Wayne and St. Peter's Church in the Great Valley, near Paoli, Pennsylvania for celebrating their 300th anniversaries. This historic milestone was reached on September 2, 2000.

It is often said of Pennsylvania that "America starts here." This is particularly true for the greater Philadelphia region, where so many of our Founders came together to deliberate, where the Declaration of Independence was signed, and in whose fields and valleys so many cruel and bitter battles were fought during our Revolution. During this time of remembrance it is fitting to recall the people who settled Chester County, lived in its towns, educated its young, built its businesses, reached out to its needy, fought its wars and ultimately returned to its soil. A prominent role in the development of Chester County was played by St. David's Church in Wayne and St. Peter's Church in the Valley.

As we reflect 300 years later on this rich history, it is my honor and privilege to congratulate the two current rectors, The Rev. John G. Tampa of St. Peter's and The Rev. W. Frank Allen of St. David's, who have the honor to serve their parishioners during this momentous time of celebration. Continuing a walk in faith begun over three centuries ago, they provide the leadership and vision that have made St. David's Church and St. Peter's Church in the Great Valley a cornerstone of spiritual leadership as well as a source of inspirational outreach and service. These churches remain to this day vibrant members of their community providing food, education, health care, shelter, training and countless other services to people in need.

The two parishes were established in 1700 as missions of the historic Christ Church, Philadelphia, serving what was then the frontier regions of Chester County, Pennsylvania. Christ Church is familiar to students of our history, for it was the site where our Founders met to discuss and later to proclaim our country and its unique form of government.

From the moment of their founding, St. David's Church and St. Peter's Church in the Great Valley have played a prominent role in the history of Pennsylvania, and indeed of the nation. The first services were held in small log cabins, were tended by a circuit-riding clergyman and drew only a handful of Welsh pioneers. Today, the combined congregations of St. Peter's and St. David's exceed 3,000 parishioners, and they continue to grow.

It is interesting to note that it was from St. David's Church that General Anthony Wayne, whom some regard as the real founder of the American Army, went off to fight with General Washington. It was to St. David's Church that his body was returned years later. Not surprisingly, St. David's and its graveyard have been designated as National Historic Landmarks.

St. Peter's Church in the Great Valley, another National Historic Landmark, served as a

field hospital for soldiers wounded in the Brandywine campaign of 1777 and later at Valley Forge. Its graveyard contains the remains of both American and British soldiers killed during the Revolution. Its beautiful grounds, a wildlife conservatory, were selected by Governor Tom Ridge as the site for the signing of Pennsylvania's innovative conservation measure, the "Grow Greener" bill.

Mr. Speaker, St. David's Church and St. Peter's Church in the Great Valley have much to celebrate together as they mark their 300th anniversary. I congratulate everyone associated with these worship communities and wish them continued growth, happiness and success as they recall their journey: the road, the people, the vision and the faith, which brought them to this milestone.

SURGE OF CHINESE IMPORTS THREATENS VALUABLE MANUFACTURING JOBS IN WEST VIRGINIA

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to express my concern about a small manufacturer in my district that is battling a tidal wave of low-priced Chinese imports and to underscore the importance of strong trade laws.

Portec Rail Products, Inc. is a small business with manufacturing operations in Huntington, West Virginia. Portec makes steel rail joints which hold rail sections together and ensure smooth passage for commercial and passenger trains alike. Portec's West Virginia manufacturing facility represents the core of the kind of small, hard working American company that we all like to see succeed. Portec provides solid, semiskilled manufacturing jobs for many hard-working West Virginians. Additionally, Portec purchases steel bars from a West Virginia steel producer, further enriching the economy of the state.

During the last three years, U.S. imports of low-priced steel rail joints from China have increased exponentially. According to official U.S. Department of Commerce statistics, imports of Chinese rail joints increased from 78,000 pounds in 1997 to 355,878 in 1999, a 356 percent increase. There has been no let-up—during the first quarter of 2000, Chinese imports were at a record pace of 175,000 pounds—a figure which, if annualized, would amount to a 788 percent increase since 1997.

Chinese imports are also underselling U.S. prices, resulting in lost sales and depressed prices for the U.S. industry. When Portec loses a sale to what might very well be dumped imports from China, it loses the profits and R&D dollars necessary to develop new products and services for its customers. This threat is not just looming in the future—it is happening today and already has impacted Portec. In fact, Portec recently lost a contract to supply steel rail joints to our very own METRO in Washington, D.C. because the Chinese bid was lower. So, the threat to this small, West Virginia company is very clear.

I can assure you that Portec does not intend to leave the challenge unanswered, and in fact, I will do my best to help them combat the harmful import surge from China through trade

cases or other means. We must protect American manufacturing jobs from unfair import surges that injure American industry. The United States must maintain strong antidumping laws and ensure that they provide effective relief to small U.S. businesses before they are driven out of business by unfair trade.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. XAVIER BECERRA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. BECERRA. Mr. Speaker, on September 12, 2000, I was detained with business in my District, and therefore unable to cast my votes on rollcall numbers 460 through 464. Had I been present for the votes, I would have voted "aye" on rollcall votes 460, 461, 462, 463, and 464.

SCOUTING FOR ALL ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. BOB SCHAFFER

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. SCHAFFER. Mr. Speaker, the House now debates a bill Democrats have crafted to revoke the charter of the Boy Scouts of America. It is hard to believe the Democrats in Congress have actually proposed this measure. It is also hard to believe a private institution, which has taught over 100 million boys in America core values and has donated hundreds of millions of community service hours, would be the target of this vicious attack by the party of Bill Clinton and AL GORE.

On June 28 of this year, the Supreme Court affirmed the Constitutionally protected right of the Boy Scouts of America to set its own standards for membership and leadership. Since the decision, Democrats have launched a vicious attack on the Boy Scouts seeking the financial destruction of the Boy Scouts by urging businesses and civic organizations to revoke their sponsorship of the Boy Scouts. In fact, when the Boy Scouts were derided at the Democrat National Convention this summer, AL GORE did nothing. He didn't object. AL GORE lost on two counts. The Supreme Court decision echoed the voice of mainstream America, and business and civic organizations remain committed to sponsoring the Boy Scouts. So here we are debating another pathetic Democrat attempt to force the hateful will of their party's agenda upon mainstream America.

One of the great ironies of the Democrat's bill to revoke the Federal Charter of the Boy Scouts of America is their claim of being "dedicated to giving working families the tools they need to take care of their children" and their claim they have "worked to make children our nation's top priority." Have the Boy Scouts of America not been fulfilling the Democrats' goals and more? Have the 100 million Boy Scouts, from diverse backgrounds far and wide, not been trained during their Scouting experience to embrace civic responsibility and "help other people at all times" as the Scout Oath states?

Consider the tenets of Scout Law: Trustworthy, Loyal, Helpful, Friendly, Courteous, Kind, Obedient, Cheerful, Thrifty, Brave, Clean, and Reverent. Consider the Scout Oath: "On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout Law; to help other people at all times; to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." Shame on the Democrat party, Bill Clinton, and AL GORE for viciously attempting to destroy the Boy Scouts of America. It is unconscionable that millions of young Boy Scouts have been forced to endure this vicious attack. It is an insult that any member of Congress has subjected these young people to such hostility.

While I have never witnessed such a vitriolic attack upon young Americans, I am honored to go on record with America and the Members of this House who have raced to defend the Boy Scouts from this injustice. My son, Justin, has been involved in Scouting for many years now. I can see the developmental benefits he has reaped from his experience with the Boy Scouts of America. I do not know how I would ever explain to him that he could not be a Scout anymore, should Democrats win today's contest on the House floor. My colleagues, we must prevail on behalf of the Boy Scouts, by crushing this awful bill which the Democrats have proposed and by sending a clear message to the country: The Boy Scouts of America are deeply appreciated, celebrated, embraced and protected for the good work they do to raise young boys to be future leaders of a caliber much higher than the proponents of this bill which we must quickly, and resoundingly defeat.

HONORING RAYMOND C. BURTON FOR A DISTINGUISHED CAREER

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, today I honor Mr. Raymond C. Burton, who will retire at the end of this year, bringing closure to a distinguished career in railroading that has spanned three decades.

When Ray Burton went to work for the old Sante Fe Railway in 1963, he could not have foreseen the profound changes coming to the railroad industry. Particularly since 1982, when he was elected president and Chief Executive Officer of TTX Company, Ray Burton has been on the cutting edge of those changes.

Under Ray Burton's leadership, TTX has led the way in innovation, design and deployment of the equipment needed to construct today's modern, intermodal transport network. It was this leadership that twice earned him the Railway Age "Railroader of the Year" award—making him one of just three individuals to be so honored.

This past July, Ray Burton was elevated to the post of Chairman and CEO of TTX, a fitting reward for a man who led his company—and his industry—into the 21st Century well equipped to meet the challenges ahead. Ray will be missed when he retires at the end of this year, but the seeds he planted will continue to bear fruit for many more years to come.

HONORING THE DISTINGUISHED PRESIDENCY OF DR. JAMES WALKER

HON. BART GORDON

OF TENNESSEE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, today I congratulate Dr. James Walker for his accomplishments during his tenure as Middle Tennessee State University's president.

Some of Dr. Walker's accomplishments are easily seen, like the new buildings on campus—the business aerospace building, nursing building, student recreation center, state-of-the-art library, student apartment complex and Greek Row. All were desperately needed bricks-and-mortar projects for a growing campus with changing technology needs. As an alumnus and avid Blue Raider football fan, I was particularly thrilled by the recent renovation of the Johnny "Red" Floyd Stadium. The renovation helped moved MTSU's football program to Division I-A.

Enrollment at MTSU has increased nearly 32 percent from 15,673 students in 1991 to a projected 20,663 students this fall. Under Dr. Walker's leadership, MTSU has attracted more high-quality students. During the past 10 years, MTSU student ACT scores have surpassed state and national averages. Just last year, MTSU was given the go-ahead to establish Tennessee's first Honors College.

During his tenth year as MTSU President, Dr. Walker is leaving to become president of Southern Illinois University, where, at the age of 30, he worked as an assistant professor.

Dr. Walker's administrative colleagues at SIU, MTSU, University of Northern Colorado, California State University, Illinois State University, University of Alabama and Western Michigan University can attest to his many accomplishments and accolades over the last 30 years. Dr. Walker, thank you for the many wonderful things you did for MTSU and the entire Middle Tennessee community. I and many other Nfiddle Tennesseans will surely miss your leadership and enthusiasm. Good luck at Southern Illinois University.

HONORING THE LATE DR. TIMM C. PATTERSON

HON. JAMES A. BARCIA

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. BARCIA. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to mourn the death and celebrate the life of my longtime friend, Dr. Timm C. Patterson, who passed away on Monday, September 11, 2000. His three children have lost a wonderful father, his family has lost a loving soul, the citizens of Bay City have lost a committed doctor and dedicated community servant and I have lost a good friend.

A lifelong resident of Bay County, Timm graduated from Bay City Central High School in 1967. He continued his education at Delta College and Eastern Michigan University. He later earned a doctorate with honors from Illinois College of Optometry in 1973. He returned to his hometown and practiced medicine for a quarter of a century. Always willing

to share his vast knowledge and understanding of medicine with his colleagues, he penned many articles for publication in optometry journals.

However, he didn't limit his sense of duty to the medical field. His community involvement stands as a model to the notion that all of us have a responsibility to reach beyond ourselves. A prominent figure in local politics, Timm served as a city commissioner and two-term mayor of Essexville. The Essexville-Hampton Knights of Columbus, Elks Club, Essexville-Hampton Jaycees, Lions Club of Essexville, the Bay Area Chamber of Commerce and the Bay Area Family Y all were graced by his leadership and enthusiastic support.

My friend had a zest for living. He loved sailing, flying airplanes and rooting for the maize-and-blue of his beloved University of Michigan sports teams. He simultaneously found solace and excitement on the Great Lakes, often exhibiting his mastery of navigation as he skipped his sailboat on leisurely sojourns and competitive races against his fellow sailors. Many times, wind filled his sails in the Port Huron to Mackinac Yacht Race. He was a board member of the Saginaw Bay Yacht Club and the Saginaw Bay Yacht Racing Association.

He took to the skies as well, earning a private pilot's license for airborne adventures that seemed to heighten his appetite for hands-on knowledge.

My dear friend now soars beyond the clouds, leaving in his wake legions of friends and family whose lives he touched with a strong hand and tender heart. We will miss him.

REPEAL AND EXTRATERRITORIAL INCOME EXCLUSION ACT OF 2000

SPEECH OF

HON. CAROLYN C. KILPATRICK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Ms. KILPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H.R. 4986, the Foreign Sales Corporation Repeal and Extraterritorial Income Act of 2000 because it will help preserve the strong financial standing of our nation's export manufactures and our economy. This debate cannot be understood without an understanding of the origin of the Foreign Sales Corporation (FSC). The FSC was created by the Department of Commerce to provide incentives to increase exports by United States (U.S.) manufacturers competing against Asian and European businesses. American industry faced stiff competition from state supported foreign enterprises. FSC's were given a reduction in income taxes on net foreign profit realized from exports. An export businesses' choice to form an FSC allows it to minimize its tax bill on foreign profits between 15% and 30%.

In 1998, a trade dispute arose when the European Union (EU) filed a claim against the United States arguing that FSC's were in violation of World Trade Organization's (WTO's) rules prohibiting government subsidization of exports. The EU argued that the FSC amounted to U.S. government subsidization of export businesses. The WTO dispute panel agreed

with their argument and ruled accordingly. The ruling required that the U.S. withdraw the FSC provisions by Oct 1, 2000, or face sanctions. These events bring us to the floor today.

The measure before us today exempts from federal taxes most income earned abroad and repeals portions of current law (PL 98-369) that created foreign sales corporations (FSCs). Under the measure as long as 50% of a manufacturer's goods were produced in the United States, the manufacturer could receive the same tax benefit on foreign sales.

This bill satisfies the concerns of the WTO and will prevent the implementation of tariffs on potentially billions of dollars of goods made in the U.S. and exported abroad.

I have opposed important trade legislation in Congress because I have been particularly concerned about the effects it would have on U.S. jobs and our economy. My review of the record concerning the repeal of Foreign Sales Corporations and its replacement gives me confidence that this measure will be good for American workers, farmers and businesses. This bill has been carefully reviewed by both Democrats and Republicans and enjoys the approval of the United States Treasury. I particularly applaud the bipartisan work of my colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee in resolving this matter, and I urge my colleagues to support the bill.

WE NEED COMMONSENSE GUN SAFETY LEGISLATION NOW

HON. CAROLYN MCCARTHY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the opportunity to join the Gentleman from New Jersey, Representative RUSH HOLT.

We know the Congress will soon adjourn and we have not done anything to approve commonsense gun legislation.

That is why we are calling on Speaker HASTERT to direct the Juvenile Justice Conference to meet and complete action on the Juvenile Justice Bill. We request other colleagues to join us.

Earlier this year, the Million Mom March came to Washington and to more than 60 cities around the country. I addressed this march that united moms, dads, sons and daughters behind a common goal.

They urged the Congress to stop its delay and move forward with gun safety legislation. Now it is time for the Congress to stop stalling and to enact this gun safety legislation.

To date, I regret the Congress has accomplished next to nothing to enact commonsense gun safety legislation.

Have we closed the gun show loophole that permits criminals to get guns easily? No!

Have we required gun manufacturers to install child safety locks on all new guns? No!

Have we banned the importation of high-capacity ammunition clips on assault rifles? No!

As Members of the Education and Workforce Committee, both of us are committed to reducing classroom size, ensuring after-school programs and increasing student achievement test scores. We can accomplish none of these things, unless we have safe schools first.

In my home state of New York, I have worked closely with Gov. George Pataki and

our state lawmakers so that we were able to enact strong commonsense gun safety legislation this year.

I am proud our state now has a law that closes the gun show loophole and requires child safety locks on guns. Now we need national commonsense gun legislation.

The House Leadership and the gun lobby have maintained their alliance to block the consideration of this commonsense gun legislation.

I urge the American people to send a message to the House leadership to reject the gun lobby and enact real gun safety legislation before we adjourn for the year.

Mr. Speaker, the new school year has just begun. We need to give parents greater assurance that their children will be safe while they are attending school.

But the truth is the Congress must do more. We can close the gun show loophole. We can require child safety locks. We can ban high-capacity ammunition clips.

SENSE OF HOUSE REGARDING UNITED STATES-INDIA RELATIONS

SPEECH OF

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, the year 2000 has been a great year for those of us actively involved in building and promoting relations between the United States and India. This week, I am proud to welcome Indian Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee to Washington. The Prime Minister's visit comes months after President Clinton made a similar visit to India. I was fortunate to join the President on that historic visit.

While here in Washington, the Prime Minister will focus on economic relations between the two countries, as well as the role of the Indian-American community as a bridge between the two democracies.

Since the early 1990's, I have been advocating for the U.S. to build a long-term and enduring relationship with India. This relationship makes sense since both countries share common democratic traditions. Portions of India's constitution were modeled after the U.S. constitution, and both countries share the same views of freedom of expression, protection of individual rights and a vitality of the political process.

India and the U.S. have forged close economic and commercial links. India represents enormous opportunities for U.S. firms to make new investments and enter new markets. Good relations with India can only increase the economic ties we currently have. A strong economy in India is a basis for lifting people out of poverty and for creating a strong democratic base.

The two countries also have become linked as centers of scientific and technological innovation. In the fast-changing world of high technology, the U.S. and India have already begun sharing process of information, of skills and of people who provide great benefits for consumers in both countries. India has a highly trained corps of software engineers whose talents are being utilized here and in India.

Both countries, victims of terrorism in the past, have teamed up to establish a Joint

Working Group on Counterterrorism, which should enhance the effectiveness of both nations' efforts to combat terrorism worldwide.

As the region's only democracy, India will play a major role in security issues throughout Asia for years to come. I have believed for some time that India should receive a permanent seat on the United Nation's Security Council and am anxious to hear from the Prime Minister if there were any new developments while he was in New York last week. Providing this seat to India will help make the world a safer place.

While I was in India with the President earlier this year, I was fortunate to attend the signing ceremony in Agra of an historic agreement to promote cooperation in the areas of clean energy and the environment between our two countries. This agreement marks a major step toward promoting clean energy in India and protecting India's and our global environment. As part of this agreement, joint trade and investment efforts will promote clean energy technologies in India.

India and the U.S. also are conducting joint public-private partnerships in the energy sector. In fact, one New Jersey utility, PSEG, is on the verge of signing an agreement with the Indian government to carry out just such a partnership. This utility also is exploring creative methods for improving the electric supply and system reliability with partners in Karnataka. These types of efforts will promote clean energy technologies and help India avoid the pollution we experienced with our industrial development. India does not need to sacrifice its economic growth because its local businesses will conserve energy and improve their "bottom lines". I look forward to working with the Prime Minister during this week's visit to further these efforts between India and the U.S. to conserve resources, improve energy supply, and protect our environment.

As the founder and past Chairman of the Congressional Caucus on India and Indian-Americans, as well as the Representative for one of the largest Indian-American communities in the country, I am excited by the developments of the past year between our two countries. It is my hope that Prime Minister Vajpayee's visit will strengthen relations between the world's two greatest democracies.

IN CELEBRATION OF MARTHA BARRETT'S DEDICATION TO EDU- CATION

HON. ELTON GALLEGLY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. GALLEGLY. Mr. Speaker, I rise to celebrate Martha Barrett, whose energy and dedication in her classroom and to her profession has earned her the honor as Ventura County's Teacher of the Year.

Mrs. Barrett brings an entrepreneur's drive to teaching, totally immersing herself in her chosen profession, which isn't surprising when one considers that business was her chosen field when she entered San Diego State University. However, the future educator found joy by teaching a weekend religion class and switched to education, earning her master's degree and teaching credential.

She now teaches students and her peers at Oxnard Elementary School District.

Mrs. Barrett is a 17-year teaching veteran, teaching our youngest students to read, write and think. She is also a lifelong student, remaining current on the latest technology and teaching tools and sharing them with her peers.

After years of serving as a mentor to her fellow teachers, Mrs. Barrett was assigned to the district's Peer Assistance and Review program last week. In that role, Mrs. Barrett will help struggling teachers and coach others who wish to improve their skills.

There is little doubt her peers will benefit from Mrs. Barrett's insight. Administrators say they often have to turn away teachers who clamor to attend the numerous teaching workshops Mrs. Barrett has conducted. Her superintendent, Richard Duarte, has been quoted as calling her "truly a master teacher."

The mother of three also is active in her own children's schools and has been a team mom for her children's soccer teams. The Barretts have hosted exchange students from Japan and Spain.

Mr. Speaker, as America focuses on improving education, Mrs. Barrett serves as a model of what we expect and need from our teachers. Teaching is not a job to Mrs. Barrett. It's a calling. She works hard, she cares about her students, and she cares about her profession. She also cares enough to help her peers reach higher, so their students can too.

Mr. Speaker, I know my colleagues will join me in congratulating Mrs. Barrett on her achievement, in thanking her for a job very well done, and in wishing her future successes in the classroom and in her profession.

A TRIBUTE TO SERGEANT ED- WARD LOWRY AND DEPUTY SHERIFF DAVID HATHCOCK

HON. MIKE MCINTYRE

OF NORTH CAROLINA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. MCINTYRE. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to State Highway Patrolman Edward Lowry and Deputy Sheriff David Hathcock for their distinguished service and courageous leadership on behalf of the citizens of Cumberland County, North Carolina.

These two veteran law enforcement officers gave their lives in the line of duty during a traffic stop along interstate 95 on September 23, 1997. By risking their lives to protect the lives of others, they made the ultimate sacrifice that any citizen of this nation can make. They left behind not only their loving families, but also a community and a state who will forever be grateful for their heroism.

As lifelong residents of Cumberland County, both Sergeant Lowry and Deputy Hathcock dedicated their entire careers to protecting the rights and freedoms of others. Together they had over forty years of experience in law enforcement and were recognized for their integrity and strength in promoting and defending the laws of justice.

In order to acknowledge and honor Officers Lowry and Hathcock for the valiant actions they displayed on that fateful day and their outstanding service to the communities they fought to protect, I am pleased that the North Carolina 59 bridge over I-95 near Hope Mills, Cumberland County will be named in their

memory. This will serve as a constant reminder of the gratitude we all feel toward these two brave individuals, along with all other law enforcement personnel who have lost their lives serving as guardians of our communities.

President John F. Kennedy once said, "For those to whom much is given, much is required. And when at some future date when history judges us, recording whether in our brief span of service we fulfilled our responsibilities to the state, our success or failure, in whatever office we hold, will be measured by the answers to four questions: First, were we truly men of courage . . . Second, were we truly men of judgment . . . Third, were we truly men of integrity . . . Finally, were we truly men of dedication?"

Deputy Sheriff David Hathcock and Sergeant Edward Lowry would truthfully have been able to answer each of these questions in the affirmative! They were indeed men of courage, judgment, integrity, and dedication. May the memories of these two brave individuals live on in our hearts and may God's strength and peace always be with their families and friends.

WELCOMING EDGEWOOD MIDDLE SCHOOL

HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, I would like to bring to your attention the Edgewood Middle School located in Edgewood, New Mexico. The school is a brand new institution of secondary learning. The need for the school is a testament to the growth and innovation of this area of my state, portions of which I proudly represent.

Edgewood is a lovely community situated amid the East Mountains and arid lands of New Mexico. Edgewood and its nearby neighbors—Moriarty, Sandia Park, Tijeras, Cedar Crest, and Stanley—are committed to the community values that make for a high quality of life. It is not surprising to me the enthusiasm and welcome that the Edgewood Middle School has received.

Someone once said that a journey of 1,000 miles begins with the first step. I must commend Moriarty school superintendent, Dr. Elna Stowe, for her tireless work and devotion in making this school a reality. Additionally, the first principal of this institution, Sandy Beery, will shepherd the school as it grows and blossoms.

As you know, Mr. Speaker, it takes a team effort to achieve great goals. I fully believe that the educators, administrators, and the surrounding communities will come together to have an exceptional body of learning. Schools are hallowed places, and I am very enthusiastic about the students who will be educated here and then move on to higher learning. A good education is the start of a good future.

I close by taking you back to 1787. It was a time much like today, when this Nation's future was at an exciting crossroads. At the close of the Constitutional Convention, Benjamin Franklin rose and made an observation about the chair from which General Washington had been presiding. On the chair was

the design of a Sun that was low on the horizon, and many of the delegates had wondered whether it was a rising or a setting Sun. 'We know now,' Franklin said. 'It is a rising Sun and the beginning of a great new day.'

The people of the East Mountains are proud of their strong community spirit and devotion that have helped build the Edgewood Middle School. I commend these community members for their dedication to education and for the enrichment of their students, present and future. Because of all these things, I see a rising Sun and the beginning of a bright future for the East Mountain community.

INTRODUCTION OF THE IDEA 25TH ANNIVERSARY RESOLUTION

HON. WILLIAM F. GOODLING

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. GOODLING. Mr. Speaker, today, I am pleased to introduce a resolution that recognizes and honors the 25th anniversary of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Congress first authorized IDEA in 1975 as the Education for All Handicapped Children Act (P.L. 94-142). Since 1975, Congress has refined and improved the law several times. In 1990 the statute was renamed the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. As most everyone knows, this act assists states and local school districts with the excess costs of educating students with disabilities.

IDEA has ensured greater access to education for all students with disabilities. Not only has access to education improved, so has quality. Students with disabilities are increasingly completing their high school education and embarking on post-secondary education.

I believe strongly in the goal of IDEA—that every child should have the opportunity to receive a quality education. I know that teachers and school administrators also support this goal. However, I understand that schools need additional funds to make this goal a reality. To this end, I have been persistent in fighting for increased funding for IDEA during my years in Congress.

From the time the Republicans took control of Congress in 1995, we have seen the most dramatic increases in the federal funding for IDEA since its creation. Our work has paid off. The federal share of funding for IDEA has risen from roughly seven percent of the national average per pupil expenditure to 13 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure. I am proud of our efforts.

Of course, I realize that we still have a long way to go to reach the federal government's promise to provide funding to states and local schools in the amount of 40 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure. While I will not be in Congress next year to push for increased funding, I know there are many members who will continue this fight.

Over three years ago, Congress passed the IDEA Amendments of 1997, which brought many improvements to the education that children with disabilities receive. These amendments focused the law on the education a child is to receive rather than upon process and bureaucracy, gave parents greater input in determining the best education for their child, and gave teachers the tools they need

to teach all children well. For instance, under these amendments the Individualized Education Program (IEP) is developed with the general curriculum in mind, and students with disabilities are taking district and state-wide assessments in greater numbers. The 1997 amendments also decreased the amount of paperwork required of teachers so that now they will have more time to spend with students.

I am pleased with the progress that has been made in recent years and it is appropriate that on the 25th anniversary of the passage of P.L. 94-142 we recognize the many accomplishments brought about by IDEA. IDEA has continually been refined to better serve students, parents, teachers, and schools. To continue these successes, we must continue our support for IDEA and the students it serves. I urge all of my colleagues to support this resolution.

TRIBUTE TO LABOR AND MANAGEMENT IN WEST VIRGINIA: FOR WORKING TOGETHER IN A COMMON CAUSE TO SAVE A HOSPITAL

HON. NICK J. RAHALL II

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. RAHALL. Mr. Speaker, today I pay tribute to West Virginia's labor and management team who have come together to help save a struggling hospital in Man, West Virginia, forced to close in June 2000 due in large part to Congressional cuts in Medicare reimbursements to hospitals. I salute the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) and the Arch Coal Company for setting an example for labor and management teamwork to save a hospital.

As we all are deeply aware, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997—or BBA97 in its short form—caused draconian cuts in Medicare reimbursements to health care providers across this country—hospitals, home health agencies, skilled nursing homes, and physical therapy programs.

I voted against the BBA97 because I knew first, you cannot cut providers without cutting services to seniors, and secondly, you should never vote for projected cuts of \$115 billion in Medicare, period. That projected cut of \$115 billion has today risen to \$227 billion, with two more years to go of planned cuts under BBA97.

Congress in passing the BBA97 rhetorically assured the American people that they were "only" cutting providers—not services to seniors who rely upon Medicare for all their health care needs. I knew then, and Congress knows now, that services were reduced to seniors, and that access to health care was denied to hundreds of thousands of patients.

In the interim, these past 3 years have seen hospitals, skilled nursing homes and home health agencies closing their doors in record numbers, leaving vulnerable elderly patients without local access to health care of any kind. The safety net that used to be in place is gone. Put bluntly, it is only now that Congress pretends it has just been made aware that 2 years of balancing the budget on the backs of senior citizens has caused hospitals

to bleed nearly to death financially. New estimates this year show that the bleeding has turned into a hemorrhage.

In West Virginia, the Appalachian Regional Hospital at Man, West Virginia in Logan County has been closed since June 30, 2000. Coupled with losses of upwards of \$5 million over the past several years, most of which can be attributed to the loss of Medicare reimbursement to hospitals taken away by the BBA97, the hospital could no longer continue to serve the citizens of Logan County, and citizens from surrounding counties as well.

But also In West Virginia, the Arch Coal Company and the United Mine Workers Union (UMWA) have chipped in with funding to help reopen the Man ARH hospital, lifting the community over its fund-raising goal.

In 1956, the Man Hospital was one in a chain of hospitals built by the United Mine Workers Health and Retirement funds. These hospitals were built in southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia, and Eastern Kentucky where other health care was not available to coal miners. While the Logan County economy has diversified to also include business men, women and their families, it is still an access hospital for coal miners, their surviving wives and children.

Losing the hospital would affect the delivery of health care to thousands of people, and much of that care goes to those without any health insurance, known as uncompensated care, and a majority of the users of the hospital are senior citizens on Medicare. As noted above, it was the loss of the Medicare reimbursements that became the final blow that caused the Man ARH Hospital to close its doors.

Today I commend the United Mine Workers of West Virginia, and the officials of Arch Coal Company, for caring enough about the people served by the Man ARH Hospital to contribute to its reopening and its future service to the people of Logan County and beyond.

But more, Mr. Speaker, in these times of fiscal hemorrhaging by hospitals in the coalfields of West Virginia and the nation, I pay tribute to labor and management coming together to help people help themselves, without a single negotiating session at the bargaining table.

In West Virginia, the United Mine Workers Union and the Arch Coal Company just stepped up to the plate and got the job done.

VERMONT STUDENT CONGRESSIONAL TOWN MEETING

HON. BERNARD SANDERS

OF VERMONT
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. SANDERS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the outstanding work done by participants in my Student Congressional Town Meeting held this summer. These participants were part of a group of high school students from around Vermont who testified about the concerns they have as teenagers, and about what they would like to see the government do regarding these concerns.

I submit these statements for the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as I believe that the views of these young persons will benefit my colleagues.

MIKE FLOWER AND BRETT MICHAUD

REGARDING STUDENT NIGHTLIFE—MAY 26, 2000

MIKE FLOWER: I am Mike Flower from Youth Build, and it is an organization that we do construction and do school every other week. And basically my subject is how there isn't a lot of things for youth to do at nighttime. And I just think that there should be a club for just youth or something every night that they can do instead of drugs. So that is my thought.

BRETT MICHAUD: I basically have the same idea as him because, I mean, without any clubs what do students resort to? They resort to gangs and drugs, and that is not what people want and that is not what people want to see in the youth of Burlington. They want to see people active in their community, and sometimes the activities are just not there for the students and they just have no other place to resort to.

HILLARY KNAPP, SHAWN KEANE, SUE MARTIN,
LAURA DRUMMOND AND JOEL FELION

REGARDING OTTER TEEN NETWORK—MAY 26, 2000

HILLARY KNAPP: I would first like to thank you for inviting us and giving us the opportunity to tell about some of the things that we have been doing at Otter Valley Union High School through our teen network organization, Otter Teen Network.

The issue that we would like to present to you is continued support, encouragement and funding for organizations such as Otter Teen Network that give teens an opportunity to be leaders, putting continued emphasis on school funding, opportunities for grants that support prevention programs and funding for groups such as Green Mountain Prevention Projects are very important. We feel that we as teens are the best support and the best role models for each other and that we have more of a direct influence on each other, but those of us who want to become leaders need a clean and drug-free school and even the right tools. In addition to supporting prevention, we would also like to encourage research in intervention programs that support teens in our daily lives.

SHAWN KEANE: Otter Teen Network is an idea that came from two students two years ago. Otter Teen Network is student-initiated, student-run and student-organized that promotes teens working together to create a positive school, community and safe school environment while promoting being drug-free. Otter Teen Network is a great example of teens being given the opportunity to express their opinions, share ideas and improving their school environment and being encouraged to make a difference. We have the opportunity to pull together many resources and merge them into the program making it quite a team effort. Safe and Drug-free Schools has funded our advisor's position. It has been the advisor's goal to work within the school soliciting support from administration, faculty and staff. With the creation of OTN, Otter Valley has created an umbrella organization to take advantage of a number of outside resources, such as Green Mountain Prevention Projects, which are stated in there, GMR projects, leadership projects and teen institutes. We are very close to DTLSP. We even have someone on the advisory council. We participate in the Governor's Leadership Conference and also VCAT. Otter Teen Network has also worked with the office of Alcohol and Drug Abuse on presentations. We have also developed them through the goal of working through grant writing and awards to further our projects.

In addition to Safe and Drug-free School mini-grants we have also been given an award. We have also awarded ODAT community grants.

Another area of support that we have tapped into is our outside community organization called Neighborhood Connections. This is a team—it is this teamwork and cooperation that has made us stronger and helped us to such positive influence in such a short time.

LAURA DRUMMOND: Otter Valley Union High School has approximately 770 middle school and high school students. This type of diverse program reaches everyone, Otter Teen Network meetings are held weekly. Once a month we try to have planning sessions where we talk about theme and how to get it across to the school. Often we do informal bulletin boards and school art displays. In many of our topics we focus on prevention in school and community or showing how we are all connected.

JOEL FELION: We have teen leaders which initiate and head a project. There are team members who do network on the project and get it ready, and there are participants who are in school who have not worked on the project but received direct benefit and then there are recipients who are on the outskirts, they are not picking up anything directly but they still benefit from our program and our influence.

HILLARY KNAPP: We would like to present to you this binder showing some of the things that we have done, and we would like to thank you for having us. And the next presentation is about our Power of Choice Day which was held on May 3rd.

Chris Bullard, Becki Kenyon, Jenn Bearor,
Angel Boise and Hillary Knapp

REGARDING POWER OF CHOICE—MAY 26, 2000

CHRIS BULLARD: Hi. My name is Chris Bullard and I am here to go over the concept of the Power of Choice Day. Through attending many conferences with GMPP and GLSP we were always greatly influenced on what we had saw or what we had done, so we decided it would be good for the entire school to have something like that. We began brainstorming ideas last year. As we began brainstorming, the ideas just kept flowing. In February of this year we finally had enough on paper to present it to our administration. It was a go for May 3rd. The Power of Choice was named an all day, schoolwide conference offering teens at Otter Valley Union High School an opportunity to learn, interact and discuss problems and issues that teens face 3 today. And now I am going to turn over to these two.

BECKI KENYON: Hi. I am Becki. Here you have a Power of Choice flyer or pamphlet you can use and it would help. Could you please take it out just to look at it? It should be in one of the pockets.

JENN BEAROR: The meaning of this day was to give awareness to our peers about alcohol and drugs and peer pressure and to let them make their own decisions. We have a group of us called the SOS Players which emphasized on all types of issues that teens face today. We also had the pleasure to have a couple of peers from Mountain View come as well as many celebrities, like the Middlebury Men's and Women's Hockey Team, and all of this was possible by the funding of grants from the Governor's Highway Safety Program, New Direction, OBCC, Refuse to Abuse, and many more.

BECKI KENYON: In the back of the program we had different workshops that our students went to throughout the day, and some of those workshops are Addiction and Intervention, Dealing with Tragedy, Health, Home and Phobia Resolves, Parties, Respecting Yourself, Does Your Body Meet Your Image, Healthy Habits. And the students gave different—well, it had their names on them for drawings throughout the day so we

kind of rewarded them for coming and participating with us. And then in our school we have three different lunches which we use to invite different groups and which we go there.

We have also been working with several groups throughout the whole process. Some of these are Fine Family Resources, Vermont Liquor Control, OBCC, Trapp Coalition, Department of Health, VTLS, GMPP, and all these groups working together helped us to meet the Vermont standards adopted by the state for all students in the state.

And we would like to turn it over to Angel. ANGEL BOISE: As Becki Kenyon already said, my name is Angel Boise. I would just like to say we have received positive and negative comments about this day. We had several students absent that day because they thought they would be ineffective. The day had turned out to have a big impact on the faculty, students and community members. The students that missed Power of Choice realized that they had missed out on a great day. Some of the positive comments were that it was a wonderful day, it had a big impact and it was unbelievable. Thank you for all your time.

HILLARY KNAPP: It has been a privilege to be here today. As a small token of our appreciation, we would like to present you with our Otter Valley mascot, the otter, and it is from us at Otter Teen Network and Otter Valley Union High School.

LITERACY INVOLVES FAMILIES TOGETHER ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. THOMAS E. PETRI

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 12, 2000

Mr. PETRI. Mr. Speaker, I would like to thank Chairman GOODLING for allowing me the opportunity to support this bill.

We are here today to consider H.R. 3222, the Literacy Involves Families Together Act. This bill ensures that family literacy programs like Even Start will continue to help many families break the cycle of literacy that often leads to poverty, unemployment, and dependency on federal support programs.

This country has come a long way since we were all children.

Although this nation has always placed an emphasis on education, we now live in an age when just having a high school education is not enough to prepare our children for the professional world. Global competition, the inter-

net, and widespread use of technology all indicate that the economy of the 21st century will create new challenges for employers and workers. In order to attain that high quality of life we all strive for, the generations after us will need to meet higher educational standards.

But, in the course of attempting to ensure access to a college education for all who can benefit from it, we cannot forget about those less fortunate—the parents and children who, for whatever reason, have not yet mastered the basic yet essential skills of reading and writing.

H.R. 3222 would improve the quality of services provided under Even Start and other family literacy programs: By providing training and technical assistance to local providers, by requiring that instructional programs are based on scientific research on reading, by funding research on the teaching of reading to adults in family literacy and other adult education programs, and by establishing qualifications for instructional staff in Even Start programs—whose salaries are paid almost entirely with Even Start dollars.

In addition, I would also like to take a moment to express a few words for my colleague and dear friend BILL GOODLING.

The Education and the Workforce Committee was blessed the day BILL was elected to Congress. Drawing on his experiences as a coach, a high school principal, and a Superintendent of schools, BILL has always approached the issue of education with the interests of America's children at heart. H.R. 3222 is a monument and a fitting tribute to a man of honor, integrity, courage, and vision. As a member of the majority and minority, BILL has maintained his loyalty to our children, often in the face of fervid opposition by many who put their own special interests ahead of the well being of America's kids.

It has been my pleasure and honor to have known Mr. BILL GOODLING for 22 years, and I will miss him—as much as he misses his horses when he's in Washington—when he retires at the end of this session.

Again, I thank Chairman GOODLING for this opportunity to support H.R. 3222, and more importantly, for his participation and leadership as a Member of Congress, and as Chairman of the House Education and the Workforce Committee.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. BOB FILNER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, Tuesday, September 12, 2000, I was testifying before the Federal Electricity Regulatory Commission, which held a hearing in San Diego, CA, regarding our electricity rate crisis. Had I been able to be present for Rollcalls, I would have voted as follows: Rollcall No. 460—"yea", Rollcall No. 461—"yea", Rollcall No. 462—"yea", Rollcall No. 463—"yea", Rollcall No. 464—"yea".

IN RECOGNITION OF STEPFAMILY DAY IN MICHIGAN AND THE IM- PORTANT CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE STEPFAMILY ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

HON. DEBBIE STABENOW

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 13, 2000

Ms. STABENOW. Mr. Speaker, today I recognize Stepfamily Day, which is promoted by the Stepfamily Association of America (SAA) as a day to recognize and celebrate the importance of stepfamilies throughout our nation. On the 16th of September, stepfamilies will be coming together in Michigan and many other states to commemorate their special bonds.

Due to the efforts of Michigan's Christy Borgeld, Stepfamily Day founder and board member of the SAA, Stepfamily Day picnics will be held in Michigan and throughout the nation. Mr. Speaker, this event is but one example of the strides this organization has made in its dedication to the acceptance, support and success of stepfamily living. As it was so aptly put by Christy and the SAA:

Our nation has been blessed by thousands of loving stepparents and stepchildren who are daily reminders of the joys, trials and triumphs of the family experience and of the boundless love contained in the bond between parents and children.

It is my pleasure to pay tribute to the SAA for its commitment and hard work on behalf of American families, and to wish families in Michigan and nationwide a happy and successful Stepfamily Day.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, September 14, 2000 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

SEPTEMBER 15

10 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to examine Federal agency preparedness for the Summer 2000 wildfires.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 18

1:30 p.m.

Aging

To hold hearings to examine the underuse of hospice care in America.

SD-562

SEPTEMBER 19

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings on United States policy towards Iraq.

SH-216

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nomination of George A. Omas, of Mississippi, to be a

Commissioner of the Postal Rate Commission.

SD-342

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on H.R. 3577, to increase the amount authorized to be appropriated for the north side pumping division of the Minidoka reclamation project, Idaho; S. 2906, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into contracts with the city of Loveland, Colorado, to use Colorado-Big Thompson Project facilities for the impounding, storage, and carriage of nonproject water for domestic, municipal, industrial, and other beneficial purposes; S. 2942, to extend the deadline for commencement of construction of certain hydroelectric projects in the State of West Virginia; S. 2951, to authorize the Commissioner of Reclamation to conduct a study to investigate opportunities to better manage the water resources in the Salmon Creek watershed of the upper Columbia River; and S. 3022, to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain irrigation facilities to the Nampa and Meridian Irrigation District.

SD-366

SEPTEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-430

Environment and Public Works

Transportation and Infrastructure Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine the GAO investigation of the Everglades and water quality issues.

SD-406

2:30 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Research, Development, Production and Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2933, to amend provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 1992 relating to remedial action of uranium and thorium processing sites.

SD-366

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings to examine issues relating to Fidel Castro.

SD-419

SEPTEMBER 21

3 p.m.

Foreign Relations

African Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on anti-corruption efforts and african economic development.

SD-419

SEPTEMBER 22

10 a.m.

Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe

To hold hearings to examine the status of policing reforms in Northern Ireland as envisioned by the Good Friday Agreement.

2172, Rayburn Building

SEPTEMBER 26

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs on the Legislative recommendation of the American Legion.

345, Cannon Building

SEPTEMBER 27

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the status of U.S. military readiness.

SH-216

2:30 p.m.

Foreign Relations

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-419

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To resume hearings on United States policy towards Iraq.

SH-216

POSTPONEMENTS

SEPTEMBER 20

9:30 a.m.

Small Business

To hold hearings on the United States Forest Service compliance with the Regulatory Flexibility Act.

SR-428A